THE BOMBAY COURIER.

[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER].

VOL. XLII.] SATURDAY, 22 NOVEMBER, 1834. [NO. 2389.

BOMBAY AMATEUR THEATRE.

On THURSDAY, the 11th of Dec. 1834.

The Amateurs will have the honor to perform,

A FAREWELL TO THE HON'BLE Mr. NEWNHAM.

The much Admired Musical Drama, of
GUY MANNERING,
Or the Gipsey's Prophesy;
and
For the second time here,
The highly Laughable Serio-Comic-Bombastic,—Operatic,—Tragical Burlesque, called
DOCTOR BOLUS;
With entire new Scenery, Dresses, and Decorations.

And nearly all the original Songs, Duets, Glees, and Choruses &c particulars of which will be given in future Advertisements.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to Wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Bombay, on Wedneday, the third day of December, next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed, on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this eighteenth day of November, in the fifth year of the Reign of His Majesty King William IV.

J. L. PHILIPPS,
Sheriff.

ઢંઢેરો

(શ્રી•મુમબઇમાં) કું•ઢંઢેરો•ફકુચ•તથા• ખબર•કીઆંથી•જાહેર•ફકુંચજે•શ્રી•મુમબઇ ની•જુદી ફ્રેટરની•ધ્રુપરીમ•ફોરટ•આગલ• શેશંન•બેશશે•જે•ઠેકાંણે•ફોરટ•ભરેચ•તેજ• ધેકેરમો•શ્રી•મુમબઇનાં•ફોટમધે•જુધ•વાર ને•દીને•તારીખ•૩ જી•દીજેમબર•આવતા• મહીનાંનીએ•ફલાક ૧૧ નાં•પેહલે•પોહોરનાં શેશંન•ભરાશે ❀

•અને•તેજ•જગો•ઉપર•તેજ•વેલાએ•આદ મીરાલટી•શેશંન•એટલેજે•દરીઆવરદી•ખાતા નાં•નેઆવની•શલા•બેશશે•શાશાકુકે•જે કોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•અથવા•ખુંન•અથવા•વાં કાંણમોની•ચોરી•અથવા•દરીઆનાં•ચાંચી આ•ચોરો•અથવા•તરફટ•અથવા•ફરેફ•બીજી તફશીરનો•દાવો•કોએ•તેહનો•નેઆવ•છાંડ ❀

અને•કું•શરીફ•ખબર•કીઆંથી•આપુચજે જેકોઇ•માંણશનો•ટંટો•છઆ•ચોરી•છઆ• ખુન•છઆ•તરફત•છઆ•ફરએફ•ફંદ•બીજી તફશીરનો•દાવો•કોએ•તે•માંણશ•પોતાનો• મુદો•ખરો•ફરવા•શાકુ•જે•દાહાડો•ઉપર•છા પેલોછે•તે•દાહાડે•તથા•ઉપર•છાપેલા•ઠેકાંણે• તાંકાં•તેહનાં•ગુવાહી•અગર•શાહેદી•આપે• અને•પોતે•હાજર•થાએ•અને•માંણશો•ફોરટ નાં•કોફંમ•વગર•ફોરટમાંથી•જાએ•નહી— તારીખ ૧૮ મી•નવેમબર•તથા•અંગરેજનાં પાદશાહ•ઉજીઅમ•ચોથાનુ•વરશ•પાંચમુ ❀

જે—એલ—કીલીપશ

શ રીફ •

FOR SALE—No. 16, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST.—Price Rupees 3.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in consequence of the death of Mr. CHARLES WILSON, Collector and Accountant to the above society, Mr. THOMAS BLACKWELL has been appointed to that office, to whom all Remittances and Payments are to be made, and by whom all Bills will be discharged.

W. K. FLETCHER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 18*th Nov.* 1834.

OVERLAND JOURNEY, TO ENGLAND.

READY for the Press.—A Map of the Overland journey, from Cossier, (including the Cataracts) to Alexandria, compiled from public documents, and private sources, and exhibiting, what the author considers most useful to Travellers, compressed in one sheet, of drawing paper on canvas, containing Quarrantines, Exchanges of money, Books, Maps, Apparatus, Medicines, Passports, Funds, Dress, Money, Boats, Plague, Servants, Supplies, &c. and every other information, up to the present period; with the observations of former Travellers, which will lead one to judge, when he undertakes this journey, what supplies, &c. will be requisite.

Subscribers, or any gentleman wishing for copies, are requested to send their applications to FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co. No charge will be placed on this Map, beyond the Engraving, Printing, and Materials.

NOTICE.

ON Wednesday next, the 25th instant, Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO., will sell by public auction, at his residence "Mount Cottage", Mazagon, a portion of the Household Furniture and property of Lieut. Col. Morse, Qr Mr. General, consisting of Glass Ware, Queen's Ware, Dining, Breakfast, Card and Sofa Tables, Handsome Couches, Teapoys, Work Table, Chairs, Wall Shades, Vase Lamps, Side Board, Oil Paintings and Prints, handsome French Clock, a great variety of Table Ornaments, French Porcelain Vases, &c., Skreens, Argaund Lamps, Camera Obscura (large size), Book Cases, Punkahs, Ink stands, Dressing and Bed Room Furniture of the best description, Dispense Cupboards and Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Bathing Tubs, &c. Dripstone, and a variety of plants, and sundry other Articles; particulars of which are set forth in Catalogues published this day.

ALSO,

A London built open Londau and pair of Grey well broken fast Persian Carriage Horses, and a Madras Palanqueen, the property of the late Major Gordon, Engineers.

The property may be viewed from 10 A. M, this day, the 22d November, until the day of Sale.

FOR SALE—An upper roomed portable Bungalow, adapted either for a temporary or a permanent residence: the upper room is 14 feet square, with Planks and Venetian Walls, the lower room 32 feet square lined throughout with Chintz, Glass Windows, &c. It may be seen in Captain McGillivray's Compound, near the Marine Battalion Lines, and particulars as to the price, &c. can be learnt on application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

FOR SALE—A pleasantly situated Bungalow and suite of Tents, near the Sea, at "Worley;" affording a desirable retreat during the fine season. Particulars as to price and terms of occupation, may be had on application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 22*d Nov*, 1834.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH, BOMANJEE and CO. have recently received, by the Ship *Boyne*, a batch of superior Wines, from Messrs. CARBONELL and SON, which they are instructed to warrant of first quality, vizt.

2nd Growth Claret, in chests of six and three dozen each, at Rs. 30 per doz.
Fine old Mellow Port, in 6 and 3 doz. chests, at..... „ 24 " "
Do. do. Sherry, in 6 and 3 doz. chests, at..... „ 26 " "

Outstation orders accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment, punctually attended to.

Nesbit Lane, 22*d Nov.* 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE "*Retreat*;" a neat and commodious Bungalow, situated at Malcolm Peth, having a large parcel of ground attached, thro' which runs a water course. The House is furnished. A list of the articles therein, with the title deeds of the Estate, may be seen at the Office of Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE AND CO. who will furnish particulars as to price, &c.

Nesbit Lane, 22*d November*, 1834.

TO BE LET,

THAT commodious House in Rampart Row, lately occupied by JAMES McADAM, Esq. Entry immediately.—Apply to Messrs. FORBES and Co.

JUST PUBLISHED—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the next year, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Price, Rupees two.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE existing contract for the Travancore Government Cardamoms, expiring with the present season, the Undersigned is authorized to receive Tenders for the ensuing crop, until the 1st January, 1835.

The quantity usually collected averages from 150 to 200 Candies annually; the weight of the candy being (600) six hundred English pounds.

The custom hitherto observed of separating the Cardamoms into classes, will in future be discontinued, and the whole quantity sold in the lump to the highest bidder above Rupees four hundred and seventy five (475) per candy—They will be packed in Mat Robbins, and shipped at the expense of the Government as usual.

The collection commences in February, and the whole quantity is deliverable by the 15th of May.

A deposit of Rs 25,000 will be required on acceptance of the Tender, to be forfeited in the event of the Cardamoms not being cleared from the Government godowns by the 15th May, the contract being then void.

Samples may be seen, and any further information obtained, by application to the Undersigned.

J. CALDECOTT,
Coml. Agent to the Travancore Govt.
TRAVANCORE COML. DEPARTMENT.
Alleppey, 24*th Sept.*, 1834.

જાહેર•ખબર

શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારની•એલચીનુ• ફંતરાફટ•કાલની•મોશમનુ•પુરૂ•થશે•તેથી• કેહલ•શાડી•ફરનારને•શતાછે•તે•ઉપરથી•નવી મોશમની•પેદાએશની•એલચી•વીશે•પરપોજ લો•તારીખ ૧ લી•જાનીવારી•શને ૧૮૩૫ શુધી•લેશે ❀

એ•માલનો•જહો•કમેશાંનાં•શરેશતા• પર માંણે ૧૫૦ તથા ૨૦૦ ખાંડીની•એવરેજ• એ ટલે•શરાશરી•ઉતરેછે•તે•દર•એક• ખાંડી• અંગરેજી ૬૦૦ રતલની•જાણવી ❀

એલચી•જાત•જાતની•જુદી•વીની•ફાડવા નો•જે•શરેશતો•કતો•તે•કુવેપછે•ફાડી•નાંખે એછે•ને•બધો•જહો•એકદર•એકદમો•વધુ• કીમત•જેકોઇ•રૂપીઆ ૪૭૫ એકે•ચારશો• પનચોતેરથીબી•અડકો•ભાવ•આપશે•તેને• વેચાતો•આપશે•ને•તે•માલ•શાદરીની•મુડી મો•બાંધી•વાંકાંણ•ઉપર•શરેશતા•પરમાંણે• શરકારનાં•ખરચે•ચડાવી•આપશે ❀

આવતા•ફેબરવારી•મહીનાંથી•જહાડો•ઉ પરથી•એલચીઓ•ઉતારવા•માંડશે•તે•તારીખ ૧૫ મી•મેએને•મહીનાંનીએ•બધી•રાશ•આ પેઆમો•આવશે ❀

જેનુ•પરપોજલ•કબુલ•થશે•તે•ઘણીએ•રૂ પીઆ ૨૫૦૦૦ અનામત•રાખવા•તથા•માલ તારીખ ૧૫ મી•મેએને•દીને•શરકારની•વ ખારોમોથી•નહી•ઉચકી•લજજશેતો•તે•અના મત•રૂપીઆ•ગુનેગારીમો•જશે•તથા•ફંતરા ફટ•રદ•તથા•બાતેલ•થશે ❀

નમુનો•જેવો•કોએ•તથા•એ•વીશે•કાંજ• પુછવુ•હોએતો•હેઠલ•શાડી•ફરનારને•મલેઆ થી•અથવા•પુછેઆથી•માલુમ•પડશે ❀

જે—કાલડીકોટ

તરાવેનકોરની•શરકારનો•વેપાર• ખાતાનો•ગુમાશતો

શ્રી•તરાવેનકોરનુ•વેપાર•ખાતુ આલપજ•તારીખ ૧૫ મી• શપતેમબર ૧૮૩૪

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

THE House and Premises in Tamarind Lane, (within the Fort) the property of the late Mr. JOHN O'DONNELL. A plan of the House and Offices may be seen with the Title Deeds, on application to Messrs. FRITH, BOMANJEE and Co., who will also issue Tickets for the inspection of the Premises to parties desirous of becoming Purchasers.

MR. LeFEVRE, begs leave to inform the public, that he has removed his shop to No. 31, Meadow Street, where he continues to execute neatly, and at moderate prices, all orders in Jewellery, Gold, and Silver, as well as engraving. From the style of his workmanship and his low charges, Mr. LeFevre confidently expects that the patronage which has been so liberally accorded to him since his arrival in Bombay, will be continued.

Bombay, 22*d November*, 1834.

FOR SALE—That delightfully situated Retreat, called *Senhôr De Monte*, in excellent repair, the property of Captain HUGHES. Also a lease of some ground in its neighbourhood, yielding a considerable quantity of grass, and bearing a large number of Brab Trees. For particulars, apply to LEGGETT AND CO.

Bombay, 22*d November*, 1834.

NOTICE.

SUCCARAM BAPOOJEE, the proprietor of the Mail contract, begs leave respectfully to inform the public, that he has opened his office in a room adjoining the General Postmaster's Office, where all communications to his address for Bangy Post, Passage, &c. are received and duly attended to. With reference to the advertisement of the 25th October last, and 4th instant, he begs to inform the public that no articles of value can be received for transmission. Every care will be taken of Parcels, but at the same time he begs it to be clearly understood, that in the event of loss he will not be held responsible. 1 Rupee will in future be levied on each gentleman's servant, and no Baggage excedsing 28lbs. will be received Individuals will be pleased to the pay passage money in advance at his office and obtain notes for their respective passages in the Boat.

Bombay, 22*d Nov.*, 1834.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1835,

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANACK, for the year 1835, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published, together with a List of the Officers of His Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service, now in His Highness the Nizam's Army.

This work will be printed on both English and China paper. The price of the former will be six, and the latter five rupees per copy.

FOR Sale—At the office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL, and Co. Bank of England Notes of £50, £20, £10, and £5, at Rs, 11 per £.

Rampart Row, 22*d. Nov.*, 1834.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1835.

TICKETS and Shares in the above Lottery for sale at FROMMURZE SORABJEE'S, opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices, viz:—

Whole Ticket.....at	Rs.	140	0	00 each
Half do.....at	„	71	0	00 „
Quarter do.....at	„	36	0	00 „
One eighth do.....at	„	18	0	00 „

TERMS, CASH.

Bombay, 22*d Nov.* 1834.

FOR Sale at the Godowns of Messrs. MACVICAR, BURN AND CO., Brown's Cantenac Claret, received direct from the proprietors, in 1, 3, and 6 dozen cases each,..... Rs. 18 per doz.
COCKBURN, COS., Leith Sherry, in 6 dozen cases,..... Rs. 24 do.
Scheidam Gin, in Cases and Carboys.

Church Lane, 22*d Nov.* 1834.

DAILY expected, per *Marquis of Hastings*, from the celebrated house of Messrs. MUMM, GIESLER AND CO. of Frankfort and Cologne.

Brown Creaming Champaigne, of the finest quality, in 1 dozen cases, at..... Rs. 45 per doz.
Hockheimer, vintage 1819, in 2 dozen cases,..... Rs. 32 0 0
Scharzberger Mozelle, vintage 1827, of superior quality, in 3 dozen cases at 28 and 35 Rs. per doz.

And a small quantity of Farinas Genuine Eau-de-eologne. Apply to MACVICAR, BURN AND CO.

Church Lane, 22*d. Nov.* 1834.

ON Sale at DIROM, CARTER AND CO'S Godowns,

Hodgson's Beer, bottled in September, Rs. 6 per dozen.
Sherry, in wood, Rs. 350 at 650 per butt
Do. in bottle, Rs. 14 at 20 per dozen.
Brandy, Rs. 3 per gallon.
Old Tom, at Rs. 10 per Gallon, or
per doz.
Hollands, at Rs. 2 per gallon.
Champaign, at Rupees 50 per
Hock, at Rupees 25 per ditto
22

ON sale, at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., the following Wines of superior quality, from Messrs. TODD and BOSANQUET:—

Claret 2d growth..... Rs. 25 per doz.
Pale Sherry..... " 26 per doz.
Ditto, in pints..... " 14 per doz.

R. and Co. will register all orders for the above Wines to be supplied whenever the stock may be expended, from the first shipments they may receive, and will forward to TODD and BOSANQUET orders for annual supplies of the above and other Wines for Individuals and Regimental Messes. The Shipping prices of all T. and B's. Wines may be known on application to R. and Co. who will receive payment on the arrival of the orders in Bombay.

FOR sale at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND CO., superior *Phelan's* highly flavoured *Claret*, at Rs. 20 per dozen, in cases of 3 dozen each.

Bombay, 22d Nov., 1834.

FOR SALE,

THE Government BUNGALOWS at Dapooree, with stables and out offices detached. Price fifty thousand Rupees. The premises may be seen on application to the Peon in charge.

Bombay, 20th Nov., 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given—The BAPPOOJEE DADABHOY has purchased from SOONABOYE, DHUNJEEBHOY, NANABHOY, and HORMASJEE, the Widow and lawful Sons of PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Moonshee, a Chawl or Range containing 11 Apartments, with its grounds situated behind the Dhobee Tallow, without the Fort, in the Oart called Cairbee, in the neighbourhood of a Chawl of Shapoorjee Sorabjee, Cooper, if any person or persons have any Claims on the premises, they are hereby requested to make known the same to Jeejeebhoy Byramjee, Chapgur, at his house, in Purshotum Chimajee's street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, or else they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated 21st November, 1834.

ખબર•ફીઁથી•આપીએચજે

બાપુજી•દાદાભાઇએ•ચાલ•એક•ગાલા ૧૧ ની•ઋનાબાઇ•તથા•ધનજીભાઇ•તથા•નાંનાં ભાઇ•તથા•ફોરમજી•તે•પેશતંનજી • દાદા ભાઇ•ચુનશી•ની•વીઢવા•તથા•ખરા•છોકરા ઓ•પાશેથી•વેચાતી•લીધીછે•તે•શ્રી•બાર૬ રકોટ•ધોળી•તલાવની•પછવાડે•ફેરબી•વાડી ઓ•શાપુરજી•શોરાબજી•ફોપરની • ચાલની• પડોશમોછે—એ•કુપર•ફરએક•લોક•અથવા લોકોનો•ફરએક•રીતનો•દાવો•પોચતો•ફો એતો•તેનાંઓને•બંણ•ફરેચજે•આજથી•દી ન ૧૪ ની•મુદતમો•જીજીભાઇ•બેફરામજી• છાપગારને•ફોટમો•પરશોતંમ•ચીમાજીનાં•મો કોલામો•ફેનુ•ધેફરછે•તાંફાં•તે•ધણીને • જા ફર•ફરે—મુદતપછી•ફોજનો•દાવો • ફબુલ• ફરશે•નફી—તા• ૨૧ મી•નવેમબર ૧૮૩૪

TO BE LET—The well known airy upper-roomed House, situated in Byculla, and at present in the occupation of *David Greenhill, Esq.* For particulars apply to DHACKJEE DADAJEE, at his Office, in the Fort.

Bombay, 22d November, 1834.

TO Be Let—A small upper-roomed House in Forbes Street, within the Fort.
Ditto, ditto, in Armenian lane.
Ditto, ditto, in Pacary wall, which was lately vacated by B. DOVETON, Esqr. without the Fort.
Ditto do. next to Mrs. Tadman's Bakery. For particulars, apply to DADABHOY and MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE, at their Office in the Fort.

Bombay, 22d Nov., 1834.

TO BE LET—On moderate terms, a large and commodious upper roomed airy Bungalow with out-houses, situated at Colabah, adjoining to the one now occupied by Captain JAMES SMITH. To be entered on immediately.

ANOTHER

Large and commodious upper-roomed Bungalow, recently whitewashed and thoroughly repaired, with out-houses and stable, situated at Ambroly, adjoining to the one now occupied by Mr. O. W. Ketterer; to be entered on immediately. For particulars, apply to PESTONJEE MERVANJEE, opposite to the Sally ate.

Bombay, 22d November, 1834.

OR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE, TO LIVERPOOL,
fine new Ship DAUNTLESS; 450 Burthen, WILLIAM PINDER, ; will sail on the 14th Dec. and ommodations for a small party. mmander, on board, or at the of- EMINGTON AND CO.
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1834.

FOR FREIGHT to the Malabar Coast and Madras—Ship DRONGAN, Captain JOHN MACKENZIE; will sail 27th of this month. Apply to Messrs. THOMAS CRAWFORD AND CO.

Bombay, 21st Nov., 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE fine Bombay teak built Ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, of 1468 Tons, lately owned by the Hon'ble Company, C. F. HOPKINS, H. C. S. Commander, is expected to arrive here in the course of January next, and will be dispatched for the above port in the month of March following, having a Surgeon attached.—Plans of the spacious cabins of this vessel may be had on application at the Office of Messrs. FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 22d November, 1834.

FOR LONDON, TOUCHING AT THE CAPE, AND ST. HELENA,

THE first class Teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, H. H. LINDSAY, Commander, has splendid accommodations for passengers; carries a Surgeon, and will be dispatched 1st to 15th December.

For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply at the office of DUNCAN, GIBB AND CO.

Bombay, 22d November, 1834.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship BOYNE, of 650 tons, W. S. STOCKLEY, H. C. S. commander, has superior accommodations for passengers; carries a surgeon; and will be dispatched for the above port about the 1st December. Apply to Captain STOCKLEY, at the office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

FOR FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE LADY RAFFLES, 650 Tons, ROBERT POLLOCK, Commander, is expected early in December, and will sail in all January. This ship has excellent accommodations, having double Galleries, the same as an Indiaman, and carries a Surgeon.—Apply at the Office of ADAM, SKINNER, AND CO.

Bombay, 22d Nov., 1834.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Ship TRIUMPH, 600 Tons, T. GREEN, Commander; is expected here in all November, and will be despatched in the course of the following month. Carries a Surgeon, and will call on the Coast if inducemet offers. Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co., at whose office plans of accommodation may be seen.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE MARQUIS of HASTINGS, 500 Tons, J. CLARKSON, Commander; is daily expected from London.

This vessel carries a Surgeon, and will leave in the first week in January, calling on the Coast, if occasion requires.

Apply to Messrs. REMINGTON and Co. who have plans of the accommodation.

FOR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE teak-built Ship "PALMIRA," of 700 Tons Burden, WM. LOADER, Commander; will sail from hence in all January. Has a poop and superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—Plans of her Cabins may be seen at the Office of McGREGOR, EDMOND, AND CO.

Bombay, 22d Nov. 1834.

FOR LONDON,

THE HERO OF MALOWN, 500 Tons; JAMES SMITH, Commander; carries a Surgeon, and will sail early in December, calling on the Coast for Passengers. Apply to Captain SMITH, at the Office of DIROM, CARTER, and CO.

FOR PASSAGE TO CLYDE,

THE Ship ANNANDALE, of 338 Tons, J. R. HILL, Commander; has good accommodation for a small number of Passengers, and will sail about the 1st proximo.—Apply to Captain HILL, on board, or at the office of Messrs. FERGUSON, TURNER AND CO.

Bombay, 22d Nov., 1834.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 13th November, 1834.

No. 478—The following temporary appointments are confirmed:—

Lieutenant F. Williams, of the 2nd or grenadier regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment during the absence of lieutenant Hand, on sick certificate.

Ensign A. P. MacDougall, of the 13th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to that regiment, until the arrival of lieutenant Wenn, or until further orders.

Lieutenant R. H. Goodenough, of the 26th regiment native infantry, to act as adjutant to the right wing of that regiment, during its march to Malligaum.

No 479—Mr. Thomas Loughnan Jameson is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors, as a cadet of infantry on this establishment, and promoted to ensign, leaving the date of his commission for future adjustment—Date of arrival at Bombay, 27th October, 1834.

The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty, without prejudice to their rank, by permisssion of the Honorable the Court of Directors:—

Captain J. Clunes, of the 12th regiment native infantry.

Captain R. Ord, of the 24th regiment native infantry.

Lieutenant R. F. Bourchier, of the 4th regiment native infantry.

Surgeon C. Kane, of the medical establishment,—Date of arrival at Bombay 27th Octr. 1834.

No. 480.—The leave to the Neelgherries, granted to lieutenant E. W. Cartwright, 23rd regiment native infantry, under date 9th November 1833, for the benefit of his health, is extended for a period of six months, on the same account.

No. 481.—The following appointment is made:—

Ordnance department.

Store and park serjeant William Cunningham to be sub-conductor, *vice* Wilson deceased.—Dated of appointment, 16th Oct. 1834.

No. 482.—Lieutenant T. Tapp, of the right wing of the European regiment, fort adjutant, at Asseerghur, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for the benefit of his health.

No. 483.—The appointment of captain T. Donnely, of the 1st or grenadier regiment native infantry, to act as deputy adjutant general of the army, is cancelled, in obedience to orders from the government of India, in consequence of more than the prescribed number of officers of his regiment being absent on staff employ.

No. 484.—Lieutenant G. C. Stockley, of the 7th regiment native infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe, for three years, agreeably to the regulations.

No. 485.—Lieutenant E. Whichelo, received charge of the commissariat department at Ahmednuggur, from lieutenant Davidson, on the 1st instant.

No. 486.—Lieutenant R. Wallace, assumed charge of his duties as acting paymaster of the Poona division of the army, of the 5th instant.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1834.

No. 487.—Lieutenant J. C. Hartley, 3rd assistant commissary general, appointed to the charge of the military bazar at Belgaum, is permitted to remain at the presidency, on medical certificate, until the 30th instant.

Bombay Castle, 15th November 1834.

No. 488.—The undermentioned officers are appointed a committee, to assemble at the remount lines on the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock, for the performance of a duty, in respect to which, instructions will be communicated to the president.

Major G Moore, deputy auditor general.
Captain J. Reynolds, acting deputy commissary general.
Captain W. Coghlan, of the artillery.

No. 489.—Major Pouget, is permitted to resign the appointment of inspecting engineer northern division of the army, and to proceed to the presidency.

The following appointments are made:—

Captain J. Jopp, to be inspecting engineer northern division of the army.

Captain T. B. Jervis, to be executive engineer at Belgaum.

Captain J. S Grant, to be executive engineer at Ahmednuggur.

2nd Lieutenant Graham to superintend the construction of the road between Seroor and Ahmednuggur.

No. 490.—Mr. G. C. Taylor (late captain) of the pension establishment, is permitted to proceed to the Neelgherry Hills, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Sec. to Govt.*

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 17th November, 1834.

The Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have sanctioned the adjournment of the agent judge, joint judge, and assistant judges civil courts at Poona, for a period of one month, from the 10th instant.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify, that the judges of the sudder dewanee adawlut have sanctioned the adjournment of the sitting of the civil court at Ahmedabad, from the 19th ultimo, until the 1st December next.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to grant to Ferozshah Dhunjee Shah Khan Bahadoor, the native judge of Surat, one month's leave of absence.

Bombay Castle, 20th November, 1834.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to grant Mr Archibald Spens, assistant judge and session judge of Dharwar, leave to visit the Coast, on urgent private affairs, from about the middle of December, for one month, under the provisions of section XIV of the absentee regulations.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 20th November, 1834.

Assistant surgeon W. B. C. Graham, to be civil surgeon in Kattywar, *vice* surgeon Erskine.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Gov. in Council,
C. NORRIS, *Chief Sec.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT,
REVENUE

Bombay Castle, 15th November, 1834.

Mr. H. A Harrison, to be collector of Ahmednuggur.

Bombay Castle, 19th November, 1834.

Mr. J. N. Rose, assistant to the principal collector of Poona, and attached to the sub-collectorate of Sholapoor, is allowed leave of absence for one month, to proceed to Poona, for the benefit of his health.

Mr. H. H bbert, assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of passing an examination in the Guzeratte language.

Mr. P. Scott, second assistant to the collector of Tannah, is allowed an extension, till the 15th proximo, of the leave of absence granted to him, from the general department, on the 16th ultimo.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, *Sec. to Govt.*

GAZETTE.

A decision of considerable interest to the Native community has been made in the Supreme Court, in the case of Pestonjee Framjee, *vs.* Dadabhoy Merwanjee, and others. It is well known that European executors are allowed in this country a commission of five per cent on all the goods of deceased Europeans administrated to by them. A rule of Court to this effect exists; and under its sanction, the practice has universally obtained. In England however no such custom prevails; nor is there any rule of Court, or any old usage, allowing it to Natives. This discrepancy arises out of the peculiar position of Europeans in India, isolated as they are, amidst a vast foreign population, without having in most cases their near relatives on the spot, and consequently without any party, especially at outstations, who, as the natural administrator of their property, would feel an interest in duly administrating to it, and incurring the responsibility incident to such administration. This peculiaity in the situation of Europeans dying in India, led to the establishment of a premium upon the administration of their estates, as the only sure method of ensuring administrators in every instance. It seems that the Defendants in this case, being the executors to a Parsee estate, conceived themselves entitled to the commission drawn by European executors, and accordingly debited the estate with the amount. This was opposed by the plaintiff, as legatee; the matter was referred to the Master in Equity, who disallowed the commission in his report. The defendants objected to the report; and the matter was formally argued yesterday, when both the Judges decided that Native executors were *not* entitled to commission. Their Lordships, at the same time, expressed a hope that, in case their decision was unsatisfactory, the matter might be appealed home for the judgment of the Privy Council.

POSTAGE ON PAMPHLETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—The Gleanings of Science (I believe first published monthly in Calcutta in 1828) and since merged into the Journal of the Asiatic Society, has, as you are probably aware, until lately been transmitted to Subscribers at this Presidency *post free*, but for the last few months a postage of *three rupees and nine annas* has been charged on each number. This I fear will render this valuable and scientific periodical a "*closed book*" to many with small pecuniary means, who have hitherto been Subscribers.

I was induced to hope from the remarks at the foot of the title page of the last No. (July) I have received, which states that "*The Governments of Bombay and Ceylon have not withdrawn the privilege of free Circulation*" that the charge originated in mistake, but I regret to find such not to be the case.

Original cost of each No—One rupee
Postage for the same—three Rs. & nine annas.

I am &c.

Bombay, November, 1834. SECEDER.

CAMP BAZARS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—In almost every cantonment Bazar that has any pretentions to being a well regulated one, such a thing as a Court of requests is never heard of. Will it be believed that in this camp a court of requests is now sitting with 190 cases for its decision.—Surely it was never the intention of government that officers should be harrassed after this fashion for the sake of a set of litigious rascals, who settle in the camp from all parts of the country until they have their claims adjusted at so cheap a rate, and then decamp. A Thug Banyan receiver, it has been shewn, with a few of his witnesses may fleece in this manner a whole bazar until the respectable shopkeepers become *lachar* and bolt! and commanding officer's beards are thus laughed at. I suppose within the last year 6 or 700 cases have been settled in one camp; every award giving birth to half a dozen other fresh cases. The remedy for all this toil and trouble is merely to Tom tom "*no credit,*" once a week in the camp.

S.

THE SHIPPING INTEREST OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SIR.—Although the late melancholy occurrence on board the Ship Ann of this port, occasioned a temporary excitement for the moment, I am not a little surprised, that no steps were taken to prevent a future recurrence of the same kind; more particularly when I reflect that, to all appearances, the shipowners and Commanders of vessels belonging to the Port, have ample means of effecting a radical and beneficial change, in the present system of manning their truly valuable vessels. It would of course be impossible to accomplish this at once, but I am led to think that the foundation of such a plan might be commenced, with no very distant prospect of success, by encouraging the system of having Appreutices—say one for every hundred tons of a vessel's burthen,—in the first instance, to be gradually increased every voyage, as circumstances and the proficiency of the youngsters in practical seamanship might suggest; and as there appears to be a general, and I believe just complaint, of the great falling off in the superiority of Bombay Lascars of late years, it might have the further advantageous tendency, of alarming the Banyans sufficiently to induce them to put more effective men, on board the different vessels they are employed to procure a crew for: though certainly not sufficient to prevent the system of fraud and robbery, which they perpetrate upon the owner of a vessel, by shipping inefficient men.

I have adopted the number of one to a hundred tons of the vessels burthen, from that being about the proportion in which Seacunnies are employed on board of vessels above 400 tons, and I think it is not anticipating too much to say, that one out of the number of Lads thus engaged on board of any vessel, would at the end of a China voyage, be with a little attention, fully competent to take his turn (or trick) at the helm: and as we may also suppose the other would be in a fair way of improvement, I think the ship might go to sea with one seacunnie less, and by taking a proportion more boys the number of Lascars might also be reduced.* In this I speak from experience, as a vessel now in the port has to my knowledge returned safely from a voyage of the most critical navigation, with only two men on seacunnies pay, and two lads on the respective wages of ten and seven rupees per month; the former of whom is what is technically termed a *crack hand*—ordered to the helm when the vessel happens to be under Pilot's charge, or to any job where care and neatness is requisite.

The next obstacle which presents itself, is as to where suitable youngsters are to be obtained, and I am led to think it might perhaps have been an insurmountable one some 25 or 30 years ago; but although the division of labour has been but slightly improved in India in that time, yet the increase of population among the lower orders of country-born and Portuguese people has been great, and such is the retrenching system of the public and other offices, in the present day, that they can no longer look forward with the same prospects which they formerly had of gaining a livelihood as clerks. However, as I am informed by a gentleman born in the country, and who I believe has never left it, but who is as far above the silly prejudices of the generality of his countrymen as he

* And as the vessel would then have sufficient lads on board to keep her clean, I think the Batta Lascars when laying up might be done away with, which would be an immense saving to owners, for although the pay of Batta men is but trifling, the petty thefts which they commit are incalculable, and detection difficult, from the protection given them by the Banyans.

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is superior to the most of them in intellect and ability, that he dreads the probable failure of my plan, from the aversion which such youngsters entertain of entering into any thing which they erroneously conclude to be mental occupation, I shall, should you be induced to give this a corner in your paper, take an early opportunity of endeavouring to point out to the youngsters themselves, and those who have an interest in them, the great difference in their prospects since 1804, and the still further change which must ensue during the next 20 years.

Your's &c.
RODMOND,

EXCHANGE.

	SELL.	BUY
Six per cent Remittable Loan	131½	132
First five per cent Loan.		
No. 320, *a* 1st class,	107¼	107½
321, *a* 1040, 2nd. class,	107	107½
1041 *a* 1040, 3rd class,		
Second five per cent Loan	107 *a*	11
Third five per cent Loan	110	110½
Bills on Calcutta 30 days	106	106½
Bills on Madras 30 days	100	101½
Bills at 6 months sight	1 | 10	1 | 11
Cantou Bills	None.	
Spanish dollars per 100	221	221
Sovereigns each	10½	11½

HIGH WATER TABLE,—22nd Nov. 1834.

	MORN.		EVEN	
Saturday	5	59	3	18
Sunday	3	52	4	27
Monday	5	06	5	45
Tuesday	6	21	6	58
Wednesday	7	28	7	58
Thursday	8	23	8	48
Friday	9	09	9	30

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL

Vessels' names.	*Date of intended departure.*	*To what port.*	*Touching where.*
"Princess Charlotte	3d inst.	Liverpool	St. Helena.
"Boyne	1st to 15th Dec.	London	Ditto.
"Dauntless	14th Dec.	Liverpool	No where.
"Annandale	1st to 15th Dec.	Clyde	Uncertain.
"Gilmore	14th Dec.	London	Cape & St. Helena.
"Hero of Malown	About 10 Dec.	Do.	Ditto.
"Malabar	3d Jan. 1835	Do.	Cape.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieut. D. Davidson, 2d Assist. Commissary Genl. from Baroda.
Capt. F. Rybot, 2d Cavalry, from Belgaum.
Capt. J. Crawfard, H. M. 6th Regt. from Deesa.
Lieut. P. D Ottley, B. E Regt. from Poonah.
Lieut. E. Skipper, 7th Regt. N. I., from Ahmedabad.
Lieut. F. D. Fallon, 7th Regt N. I., from do.
Lieut. Eyre, 3d Cavalry, from Rajcote.
Cornet Ravenscroft, do. from do.
Surgeon W. Erskine, from do.
Lieut. W. S. Jacob, Trig. Survey, from Carranjah.
Ensign R. C. LeGeyt, 5th Regt. N I, from Poonah.
2d Lieut. Edward Baynes, Artillery, from Nugger.
Capt. O. Poole, 9th Regt. N I. from Broach.
Lieut. Ramsay, 9th Regt. N. I., from Baroda.
Lieut. and Adjutant Mitchell, 15th Regt. N. I., from Cutch.

DEPARTURES.

Surgeon C. Kane, 6th Regt., to Bhewndy,
Capt. G. W. Gibson, Staff, to Belgaum
Capt. G. F. Penley, 16th Regt. N I., to the Deccan.
Assist. Surgeon B. White, to Surat.
Lieut. Colonel Fendall, H. M. 4th Lt. Dragoons, to Kirkee.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BIRTH.

At Kirkee, on the 15th instant, the Lady of Captain Heyman, Paymaster H. M's. 4th Light Dragoons, of a son.

DEATH,

At Parell, Bombay, 16th November, Acton Chaplin, son of Major Havelock, 4th Lt. Dragoons, aged three years and ten months.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.—At St. Thomas's Mount, on the 1st November, the Lady of Captain George Grantham, of a Son. At Madras, on the 3d November, the Lady of H. M. Blair, Esq. of a Son.

DEATH.—At Masulipatam, on the 24th October, Commissariat Staff, Serjeant Wood, leaving a Wife and two Children to lament his loss.

CALCUTTA.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, on the 2d November, Mrs. Alexander Aldwell, of a Son.—At Meerutt, on the 11th August, the Lady of Dr. Alexander Davidson, of the 1st Light Cavalry, of a Son.—At Bellary, on the 10th October, the Lady of Captain G. Fergusson Autchison, of the 3 st Regiment Light Infantry, of a Son.—At Calcutta, on the 2d November, the Lady of Captain Jos. Nash, of a Son.—At Calcutta, on the 3d November, Mrs. Wale Byrn, of a Daughter.—At Kote, Rajputana, on the 18th October, the Lady of A. D. Johnson, Esq., of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—At Purnea, in Darreepore Factory, on the 21st October, Mr. John Neville, aged 29 years and 4 months.—At Dinagepore, after a few days, of severe fever, Miss Anne Edmond Watts, the lamented niece of John French, Esq.—At Mussoorie, on the 3 st October, Lucy, the infant Daughter of Major Ramsay, 24th Regiment Native Infantry, aged 1 year and 11 months.—At Kamptee. on the 20th September, Byng James, Son of Lieutenant B. T. Gerard, 22d Regiment Native Infantry, aged 8 months.—At Bhossawur, on the 15th October, Lieutenant D. Robinson, of the 65th Native Infantry.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVAL

Nov. 18th.—French Ship Theodore Eugene, F. Beck, Master, from Bordeaux, 4th July. Touched at Colombo, and Cannanore.

DEPARTURES.

— 17th.—Ship Good Success, Willam Durant, Master, to China.
— Do.—Barque Ellora, John Blair, Master, to Greenock.
Passengers.—Lieut. Smythe and the Rev. D. Mitchell.

A LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONERS.—Shannon and Cyrene.
Do. BRIG OF WAR.—Tigris.
Do. STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.
Do. SLOOP OF WAR.—Coote.
FREE TRADERS.—Boyne, Gilmore, Princes Charlotte, Hero of Malown. Dauntless, Malabar, Elizabeth, Annandale, Morley, and Drongan.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Shaw Byramgore, Maackbar, Meekaee, Mahomedie, Discovery, Ann, and Fattel Raymon.
AMERICAN—Ship Corvo.
ARAB SHIP.—Atitt Rahimon and Candabux.
FRENCH.—Brig Buffon, and Theodore Eugene.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As our correspondent BAPPOO has given us little more than a bill of fare, showing the treat he intends to favor us with, and has not entered into any of the proofs in support of his positions, we propose to suppress his present letter. We shall be happy however to hear what he has to say on the topics he alludes to.—

THE COURIER

SATURDAY, 22nd NOVEMBER, 1834.

H. M. Ship *Harrier* arrived at Madras on the 5th inst. from Singapore. Nothing further is stated in the papers of that presidency regarding her, but it appears from a private letter that she brought despatches for Sir John Gore from Lord Napier. The contents and date of these were not known at Madras, but it was conjectured that they were not later than the news brought to Calcutta by the *Falcon*. The haste, however, displayed to communicate with the Admiral, and Lord Napier's late public assurance of his readiness, if necessary, to "order the *Andromache* to Whampoa," and "even to try her guns on the walls of Canton" afford strong ground for presumption that Sir John Gore has been applied to for assistance, if not with a view of proceeding to hostilities, at least to try how far the Chinese may be over-awed by the presence of a large naval force. On no other ground can the transmission of the despatches be accounted for, and especially the haste with which it was thought necessary to forward them;—for the *Harrier* upon finding that the admiral was at Trincomalee, proceeded immediately to that port.—Had Lord Napier's intentions been nothing more than to afford information of the stoppage of the trade, and the course pursued towards him by the authorities at Canton, it is impossible to suppose a vessel would have been expressly sent for the purpose. We shall not be surprised, therefore, to hear of the *Melville*, or some other ship of war, proceeding shortly to China.—The only circumstance, we are aware of, at all calculated to prevent such a step, if it be desired as we have supposed, is the approaching expiration of Sir John Gore's command. But we cannot doubt that the protection of British property in China will be considered of paramount importance.

Vessels which have recently arrived from Karachee bring accounts of the Cholera having broken out very violently throughout lower Sinde. At Karachee the deaths were about 100 a day.

We were favored yesterday with a report of some of the principal speeches made at the late meeting of the Temperance Society, but at too late an hour to admit of their publication to-day. We shall take an early opportunity, however, to lay them before our readers.

The Calcutta papers of the 4th inst. mention the arrival at that port of the *Sir Edward Paget;* and state that previous to her departure from the Cape accounts were received there from Liverpool to the 21st July, from which it appeared that no successor had been appointed to Lord Grey up to that time. It is evident, however, that there is some mistake in the date mentioned; for we have already published an account of Lord Melbourne's speech on the 17th of July announcing his appointment as premier, and Lord Althorp's statement, on the same evening, of his determination to remain in office.

Colonisation in Australia is a subject which has lately attracted so much attention, in this country as well as in England, that we have devoted a considerable portion of our space in to-day's paper to a report of a meeting which took place in London early in July for the purpose of promoting it. It seems to be acknowledged on all hands that the settlements hitherto made, both in Van-Diemen's Land and New Holland, have radical defects, which lessen greatly the inducements to emigration. In some of them the system of convict labour, though it may perhaps increase their prosperity for a time, lowers the standard of public morality to a fearful extent; in others, injurious restrictions on trade, local disadvantages, and above all, a system of partiality in the distribution of public lands, and of unnecessarily heavy taxation for the support of Government, produce a scarcely less favorable prospect for the emigrant. A settlement, therefore, free from these disadvantages, in a fertile country and good climate, is still a desideratum for the superabundant population of Great Britain; and this the association, by which the meeting we have alluded to was convened, propose to afford. The spot they have selected is on the southern coast of Australia, and is known by the name of Spencer's bay. Its locality appears to be favorable in every respect for the object in view. But the greatest peculiarity of the new colony will be the system by which it is to be supplied with emigrants. This consists in making the new lands in the settlement the means of raising a fund to pay the expenses of carrying labourers to it. And instead of being given away, as in other settlements, in large tracts, they are to be sold by auction to secure impartiality. As the demand for labourers increases, therefore, the means of supplying them will increase in an eqnal degree.

The government of the colony it appears is to be vested in the first place in commissioners appointed by Government. But this is only to be a temporary measure. As soon as the colony has a population 50,000 a constitution is to be given it with the power of self-government. In minor respects the plan for it appears to be equally judicious; and having met with a favourable reception from the home authorities we imagine little doubt can remain of its ultimate success.

MADRAS.

The Madras Mint, notwithstanding the presence of a strong military guard and sentries being placed in almost every direction to guard against ingress as well as egress until after examination, was, despite of all the precautionary measures used and the watchings of the Sepoys, we understand, recently robbed of silver dust to the value of some thousands of rupees.—The robbery appears to have been effected with great secrecy and silence, for the sepoys on duty neither heard or saw any thing to cause the least suspicion of any persons having clandestinely obtained admittance, or, having accomplished their purpose, effected their escape.—Some of the men employed at the Mint have been taken up on suspicion, but nothing has, we are told, been elicited to criminate any of them.—*Madras Courier, November* 11.

CALCUTTA.

Captain Douglas, of the Madras Service, has been removed, we observe, from the Residency of Tanjore. It is whispered, that the offence for which this officer has been removed from his appointment, is a disrespectful letter to General Dalrymple, which he declined to withdraw, and which was consequently handed up to Government. Without having seen the letter we cannot of course judge of the adaptation of the punishment to the offence in this case, but the removal from such an appointment would seem a severe penalty for a letter, unless indeed it was very violent.

Notice has been given to day by an *Extraordinary Gazette*, that from the 15th instant, Tenders will again be received by the Board of Trade for advances required on goods consigned to England. The conditions will be found in a preceding column: there is some variation of form compared with the practice of former years, but there is no difference in essential matters. The Exchange fixed is 2*s.* 2*d.* per rupee, the highest rate ever yet adopted in such transactions, but not higher than the present market rate.—*Calcutta Courier, November* 4.

FORT WILLIAM.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, THE 27TH OCT. 1834.

NOTICE is hereby given that from and after the 15th November next, the Board of Trade has been empowered and directed to receive Tenders for advances to be made on Goods and Merchandize consigned to England, covered by Bills of Exchange, to be drawn, payable to the Hon'ble Court of Directors of the East India Company in London, under the conditions and in the forms following:—

1st.—The parties to whom advances may be made shall agree, that the respective Consignments shall be delivered into the Warehouses of the East India Company, or into such other Warehouses as the Court of Directors may appoint, and that they shall be subject to the management of the Court of Directors, so long as the Court shall continue to manage the goods of individuals.

2d.—Upon each Consignment, the value of which is to be ascertained by the Officers of Government, an advance of two-thirds of such ascertained value will be made.

3d.—For repayment of the advance, Bills of Exchange are to be drawn in triplicate, at six months sight, at the rate of 2s. 2d. per Calcutta Sicca Rupee.

4th.—The parties will be required to place in the hands of the Board of Trade, Bills of Lading of the Consignment on Policies of Insurance effected thereon both in triplicate. The Bills of Lading of the same must be drawn, deliverable to the East India Company. The Policies of Insurance must be effected in the name and on behalf of the East India Company as the parties interested.

5th.—In case of default being made, either in acceptance, or payment of the Bills, the Court of Directors are to be authorized in the mode subsequently stated to sell the goods for the purpose of repaying the Company, on the other hand, allowing discount when any part of the proceeds shall be realized before the Bills fall due.

6th.—An Agent in England shall be appointed for each Consignment, to whom the Court of Directors shall be empowered to make over the goods, subject to all the conditions agreed upon with the Company, on payment of the Bills, and with whom they shall be authorized to transact generally all business relating to such goods. The Consignor shall be at liberty to make provision in case of the party, upon whom the Bill is drawn, (being also the Agent) having failed to accept the Bill, for the substitution of another Agent, or in such case, should the Consignor prefer it, the Agency may be wholly withdrawn, and the settlement of either surplus or deficiency be made with the Consignor himself by the Government from whom he received the advance, at the rates of Exchange, at which the Company may at the time be drawing Bills upon India.

7.—After the arrival of the goods in England, and when they shall have been placed in such deposit as may have been agreed upon, the Agent may be put into possession of them before the Bills become due, upon the amouat of such Bills (discount) being paid, together with any charges which may be due to the Company thereon.

8.—The rate of Discount to be allowed by the Company shall not be less than £3 per cent. per Annum.

9.—Parties receiving advances are to address in each instance a letter in quadruplicate to the Court of Directors, according to a form which will be furnished by the Board of Trade signifying their assent to all the foregoing Conditions, but more particularly for the purpose of expressly authorizing the Sale of the Goods, by the Company (without either notice to or concurrence of any person whomsoever) at any period, after default shall be made either in acceptance or payment of the Bills, also authorizing in such cases the repaying to the Company the advances made either of principal or interest, appointing the Agent in England, for each transaction, and signifying the wishes of the parties in the contingency referred to in the sixth Article.

10.—Upon the acceptance of any tender of goods in Security for advances to be made on the above terms, the goods will be valued by the Export Warehouse-keeper, and for the sum that may be settled as to be advanced thereon, the Board will grant an Order on the General Treasury, payable at 40 days sight.

11.—The total sum to be advanced on Bills in the present season being limited in amount, the Board of Trade will use their discretion in giving a preference to tenders secured on goods of a more valuable description, such as Silk and Indigo.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Vice President in Council,

A. T. PRINSEP, *Sec. to the Govt.*

DELHI.

The expectations of war, and the negociations with Joudpore, are over. We certainly hoped to see the energies of the Governor-General, now freed from the hampering controul of the Court of Directors, displayed for the first time in a great and entire measure, which should comprehend the tranquillization of Rajpootanah and the extension of his direct authority with benefits to all from Hurriana to the Indus. We are sadly disappointed. Maun Sing, convicted of criminal and insulting acts, which an army was levied to punish, still lives & reigns in Marwar, with power to commit whatever new atrocities a mind innately flagitious may dictate. The word of a man, who has ever been faithless, seems the only guarantee taken by the British Government for the indemnities and reformation which he has promised on compulsion.

The same reasons that justified preparations to chastise the Raja of Joudpore for past offences, which so far from being accidental errors, proceeded from habitual depravity, would more than sanction the prevention of his future crimes. Why has an opportunity been lost of effecting the moral and political good which we have indicated? Supposing Maun Sing, made honest through fear, to restore plunder and deliver up Thugs as agreed, which is somewhat doubtful, we cannot perceive that any thing of national importance is gained, except it be the coveted title of *Mumba ul Jood.*

We learn with infinite regret that some gentlemen in the political line are seriously offended, among other things, with our irreverent levity about this designation. It is used, we are reminded, by the Rana of Oudeypore, the Chief of all Hindus, in addressing the Governor-General; and a Prince of inferior dignity, like Maun Singh, was unwarrantably contumacious in withholding it. We do not doubt the fact. But we formerly lamented, and our sorrow recurs that the learned orientalists who clothe the attributes of the paramount government in Arabic, should not express them in a more dignified and euphonious combination of words. We shall be silent about meaning,

Our friends who very properly took considerable pains to keep transactions secret, which they were forbidden to disclose, may naturally be disconcerted at our success in obtaining intelligence which, though a little distorted in form, is correct in substance. Our informants seem to have erred chiefly in making no distinction between measures in contemplation, and the propositions finally submitted to the Vakeels and assented to by them. The payment of a sum of money instead of nominally keeping up 1500 horse, for instance, would have been demanded of Joudpore had the counsels of that state allowed the hostile force to pass Ajmere.

We now know much more, indeed scarcely an occurrence took place at Ajmere which the deputies of our indefatigable stenographer have not brought to our notice. Like most people possessed of knowledge, too, we like to display it: and for the benefit of mysterious diplomatists as well as the uninitiated public, we will present them with an abridgement of the true and faithful narrative before us.

On the 29th of September, the mission consisting of thirty persons, and escorted by 1,000 men, arrived at Ajmere and encamped near the *Eadgah*. The most distinguished members of it were Thokoor Runjeet Sing of Koochawan, the principal envoy; and Maun Sing's Gooroo, Jotishee Simbogee, well known to readers of the Delhi Gazette for his admiration of beauty and love of lucre, and the murders which he has caused to be committed for their sake. They entered and pitched their tents without the least parade dispensig with the usual ceremony. They sent two Mutsuddies to Captain Trevelyan to beg that he would get them permission to pay the Political Agent a friendly visit next day. Their wishes were complied with. Some conversation took place at the first interview about the weather, crops, and great men of the time, but no politics were discussed, and the envoys were dismissed, in excellent humour, with Attur & paun. The 2d of the mohth was the day appointed for business to commence. Thakoor Runjeet Singh arrived with only five of the party, at noon. He made an eloquent speech on the long, faithful, and sincere friendship, which had subsisted between his master of Joudpore and the British Government. Major Alves in reply, and with the view perhaps of supplying some omissions in His Excellency's historical recollections, dwelt chiefly on the recent differences between these ancient allies: and attributing the rupture, doubtless in polite terms, to the Rajah's forgetfulness of treaties, of the distinction of property and of good manners in addressing the Governor General, he regretted exceedingly that His Highness had no means left of renewing the amity so much prized, but by giving back what he had plundered, fulfilling former engagements, professing repentance of his misdeeds, and promising to behave better in future. The Thakoor, to effect a reconciliation between the two Governments, was willing to make any number of professions on the part of his Prince, but when the Agent relentless proceeded to demand the surrender of profi[t] connections, and even the payment of hard[-] the ambassador began to see that concession[s] to have its limits. The honour of M[aun] Maun Singh, he alleged, would never [allow] to deliver up *Thugs*, but of course, the[y] punished according to the laws of M[alwa] gard to the *Fouj Khurch*, the exp[ense] mament not one rupee of it could [be] from Joudpore. To this announ[cement] rejoined that war must ensue. [He] ing it vain to reason with s[uch]

person, begged permission to adjourn to another room with his assistant, in whom they hoped to discover some of the milk of human kindness. The six gentlemen were accordingly closeted with Captain Trevelyan, when forming a circle round him, they forthwith closed in like sailors about to *cob* a messmate, and being aware that a single remonstrance had often much effect, they seemed to expect certain success for half a dozen poured in at once. The Captain stood these salvos of diplomacy with great fortitude. After the fire upon him had slackened, he opened his own batteries, which proved, to the dismay of the negociators, to be served with the very ammunition that the Major had formerly directed against them, so little to their satisfaction. Let it be observed, however, that the deportment of the Joudporeans was perfectly courteous and becoming, though we speak of it in warlike language. One of the party asked whether troops were really in motion against their master. Yes, replied the Assistant, and the force will soon be here: if it advance farther before the terms now offered you are agreed to, Maun Singh will be dethroned. "Dethroned!" ejaculated all at once, staring in each others faces: Is it possible—can the Lord Governor intend to take possession of our country for the Sircar Company? No was the answer: but another and a better man will be made your Raja. This alluded, it is believed, to Dhoukul Sing.

Having thus got a second edition of the same assurances, the envoys retired at sunset after negociating to no purpose for six hours. On the 3rd they rested in their tents. The 4th brought back the active members of the mission, with lengthened visages, and an air of unusual solemnity. They declared themselves prepared to concede all the demands of the agent, except that for money to pay the expenses of preparing for a campaign. Various direct and indirect appeals indeed, were made in favour of the Thugs, whose case the envoys considered one of honour, without any allusion to the profits, derived from the protection of their infernal trade. On being required to sign a paper, containing the terms on which peace was offered, they requested and obtained one day more. On the 5th, Thakoor Runjeet Singh, acquiescing fully in the necessity of submitting, begged the Agent to state the maximum of the sum that his master would have to pay, and was assured that it would not exceed five lacs. The Thakoor then made some sensible and feeling remarks on the serious distress whith the levying of so much money must occasion at present. among the Merchants and Zumindars of Marwar They took the paper away with them, and it was returned next day, bearing the signatures of the head of the mission, and of six of his colleagues. The Gooroo, we are informed, did not sign it.

The new version of the terms of this agreement need not be inserted here, as, though given at greater length, they are substantially the same with those published in our number of the 15th ultimo. The following, already adverted to, is the only exception.

"Maharaja Maun Singh shall hereafter in conformity to treaty, maintain his contingent in a state of efficiency under fit and obedient commanders, who will be ready at all times to co-operate with the British authorities.—*Delhi Gazette, Nov.* 5.

LAHORE.—His Highness having had some conversation with Monsr. Court about the Peshawur territory and the Muchinnee district, the latter represented that if orders were given, he would bring Cabul under the Sirkar's authority; that the Barukzyees would not be able to cope with the Sirkar's troops. His Highness told him to instruct his Regiment in the platoon exercise first, according to the English system.

His Highness asked Monsieur Court and Dr. Harland, whether the English liked to meet an enemy in the field or in a fort. They replied they preferred the field. His Highness then asked how a mine could be carried to the fort of Cabul seeing it was situated on a Hill, upon which Mr. Leslie suggested his father might be sent for. His Highness consented to it and gave him 500 rupees to defray the expences of his father's journey.

A Purwanah was dispatched to Mr. John Home telling him, that the transmission of grain to Cashmere was an object of as much importance as an expedition against Cabul, and that it behoved him to use his utmost endeavours for its accomplishment; that when he had completed this object, the sirkar would then believe him to be an Englishman.

A petition was received from sirdar Utter Singh, of Sundhan, reporting that he was busily engaged in settling, and introducing order into the *Kohat* province; that Dost Mahomud Khan was encamped at Cabul, and that the other *Burukzees* had assembled at Jullallabad. His Highness said that sirdar Hurree Singh had acted hastily in taking Peshawur; that it had cost as much as the country yielded to keep up the army requisite for its retention, whereas before, the Sirkar's troops had only to go and bring the *Nuzzurana* horses; however it was now expedient to maintain possession of the country, and it was almost certain the Barukzyees would not be able to oppose the Sirkar's forces.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MEMOIRS OF M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND.

Having presented, from Mons. de Chateaubriand, a distracting picture of human politics and miseries we have now the pleasure of contrasting it with one from nature, which may calm and elevate the troubled thoughts his prophetic vision has raised up.

"It was twenty-two years ago, as I have just said, I sketched, in London, the *Natchez* and *Atala*. I precisely now, in my Memoirs, at the epoch of my to America. This conjuction happens admi- let us suppress these twenty-two years, as they suppressed in my life, and let us depart sts of the new world. The recital of my come in its place. Should I remain here I shall have leisure to arive at the ca- , the army of the Princes in Germa- army of the Princes to my retreat in bassador of the King of France can the French emigrant, in the place itself to which he was exiled. But I must first speak of seas and of ships; and am I not well placed in London to speak of those things?

"You have seen that I embarked at St. Malo. We left the Channel, and the immense billow coming from the west, announced our entrance on the Atlantic.

"It is difficult for those who have never been at sea to form an idea of the sentiments experienced when from the deck of the vessel one sees on all sides nothing but the serious and menacing face of the abyss. There is in the perilous life of a sailor an independence which springs from his absence from the land. The passions of men are left upon the shore. Between the world quitted and world sought for, there is neither love nor country but on the element which bears us. No more duties to fulfil, no more visits to make, no more journals, no more politics. Even the language of a sailor is not the ordinary language. It is a language such as the ocean and heavens, the calm and the tempest speak. One inhabits a universe on the waters, among creatures whose clothing, whose tastes, whose manners and aspects, resemble not the people of the earth; they have the roughness of the sea-wolf, and the lightness of the bird. Their fronts are marked by none of the cares of society. The wrinkles which traverse them resemble the foldings of a diminutive sail, and they are less chisselled by age than by the wind and by the waves. The skin of these creatures, impregnated by salt, is red and rigid, like the surface of the rock beaten by the billows.

"Sailors have a passion for their vessel. They weep with regret on quitting it, and with tenderness on returning to it. They cannot remain with their families. After having sworn a hundred times to expose themselves no more to the sea, they find it impossible to live away from it, like a young lover who cannot tear himself from the arms of a faithless and stormy mistress. In the docks of London and Plymouth it is not rare to find sailors born on board ship; from their infancy to their old age they have never been on shore, and have never seen the land but from the deck of their floating cradle: spectators of the world they have never entered. Within this life, narrowed to so small a space under the clouds and over the abyss, every thing is animated for the mariner: an anchor, a sail, a mast, a cannon, are the creatures of his affections, and have each their history—'That sail was shivered on the coast of Labrador; the master sailsman mended it with the piece you see—That anchor saved the vessel, when all the other anchors were lost in the midst of the coral rocks of Sandwich Isles—That mast was broken by a hurricane off the Cape of Good Hope, it was but one single piece, but it is much stronger now that it is composed of two pieces—The cannon which you see is the only one which was not dismounted at the battle of the Chesapeake.' Then the most interesting news a board—'The log has just been thrown the vessel is going ten knots an hour—the sky is clear at noon—an observation has been taken—they are at such a latitude—so many leagues have been made in the right direction—the needle declines, it is at such a degree—the sand of the sandglass passes badly, it threatens rain—flying-fish have been seen towards the south, the weather will become calm;—the water has changed the colour—pieces of wood have been seen floating by—sea-gulls and wildducks have been seen—a little bird has perched upon the yards it is necessary to stand out to sea, for they are nearing the land, and it is dangerous to approach it during the night. Among the poultry is a favourite sacred cock which has survived all the others; it is famous for having crowed during a battle, as if in a farm-yard in the midst of its hens. Under the decks lives a cat of tortoise-coloured skin, bushy tail, long stiff mustachoes, firm on its feet, and caring not for the rolling of the vessel; it has twice made the voyage round the world, and saved itself from a wreck on a cask. The cabin boys give to the cock biscuits soaked in wine; and the cat has the privilege of sleeping, when it likes, in the hammock of the first lieutenant.'

"The aged sailor resembles the aged labourer. Their harvests are different, it is true; the sailor has led a wandering life, the labourer has never quitted his field, but they both consult the stars, and predict the future in ploughing their furrows; to the one the lark, the redbreast, and nightingale—to the other, the albatross, the curlew, and the kingfisher, are prophets They retire in the evening, the one into his cabin, the other into his cottage: frail tenements, but where the hurricane which shakes them, does not agitate their tranquil consciences.

'In the wind tempestuous blowing,
Still no danger they descry;
The guiltless heart, its boon bestowing,
Soothes them with its lullaby.
Lullaby, &c. &c.'

"The sailor knows not where death will surprise him, or on what coast he will leave his life. Perhaps he will mingle his last sigh with the wind, attached to a raft to continue his voyage; perhaps he will sleep intered on a desert island, which one may never light upon again, as he slept alone in his hammock in the middle of the ocean. The vessel is itself a spectacle. Sensible to the slightest movement of the helm, an hippogriff or winged courser, it obeys. the hand of the pilot, as a horse the hand of its rider The elegance of the masts and cordages, the agility of the sailors who cluster about the yards, the different aspects in which the ship presents itself, whether it advances leaning upon the water by a contrary wind, or flies straight forward before a favourable breeze, make this scientific machine one of the wonders of the genius of man. Sometimes the waves break against its sides, and dash up their spray; sometimes the tranquil water divides without resistance before its prow. The flags, the lights, the sails, complete the beauty of this palace of Neptune. The main-sails, unfurled in all their breadth. belly out like vast cylinders; the top-sails, reefed in the midst, resemble the breasts of a mermaid. Animated by impetuous wind, the vessel with its keel, as with the share of the plough. furrows with a mighty noise the fields of the ocean.

"On these vast paths of the deep along which are seen neither trees, nor villages, nor cities, nor towers, nor spires, nor tombs—on this cause-way without columns, without mile stones, which has no boundaries but the waves, no relays but the winds, no lights but the stars—the most delightful of adventures, when one is not in quest of lands and seas unknown, is the meeting of two vessels. The mutual discovery take place along the horizon by the help of a telescope; then they make sail towards each other. The crews and the passengers hurry upon the deck. The two ships approach, hoist their flags, brail half up their sails, and lay themselves alongside of each other. All is silence; the two captains, from the poop, hail each other with speaking—trumpets—'The name of the vessel—from what port—the name of the captain—where he comes from—where he is bound for—how many days his passage has lasted, and what are his observations on the longitude and latitude.' These are the questions—'Good voyage.' The sails are unbrailed, and belly to the wind. The sailors and passengers of the two vessels follow each other with their eyes, without saying a word; these going to seek the sun of Asia, those the sun of Europe which will equally see them die. Time carries away and separates travellers upon the earth more promptly still than the wind separates those upon the ocean. They also make signs of adieu from afar—good voyage—the common port is Eternity.

"The boatswain of the vessel I was embarked in was an ancient supercargo, named Piere Villeneuve His name alone pleased me, for it recalled the good Villeneuve. He had served in India under Suffrein, and in America under the Count D'Estaing; he had been engaged in a multitude of affairs. Leaning on the fore part of the vessel, near the sprit, like a vetsed ran seated on the bank of his littl garden in the fos of the Invalides, Pierre, whilst chewing a quid of tobacco, which swelled his cheek like a rheum, described to me the effect of detonations of artillery on the decks during a combat, the bullets made in rebounding again t the gun frames, the cannons, and the timbers. I made him talk of the Indians, the negroes, the colonists; I asked him how the people were dressed—how the trees were shaped—of what colour was the earth and sky—what was the taste of the fruits—if the mannas were better than the oak. He explained to me all this by comparisons taken from things which I knew. The palm-tree was a great cabbage—the dress of an Indian was like the dress of my grandmother—all the peole of the East, and especially the Chinese, were cowards and robbers. Villeneuve was from Brittany, and we did not fail to finish by singing the praises of the incomparable beauty of our own country.

"The bell interrupted our conversation. It regulated the hours of dressing, of mustering the crew, and of meals. In the morning, at a given signal. the crew ranged upon the deck to take off their blue shirts to change them for others hanging in the shrouds. The shirts taken off are immediately washed in tubs, in which the mariners all wash their brown faces and tarry hands. At the midday and evening meal, the sailors, in a circle around their wooden bowls, plunge one after the other, regularly and fairly, their pewter spoons into their soup, undulating to the rolling of the vessel. Those who are not hungry sell to their comrades their portion of biscuit and meat for tobacco or a glass of brandy. The passengers eat in the captain's cuddy. During the fine weather, a sail was often spread over the aft of the vessel, and we dined in view of the blue sea, whitened here and there by the foam of the breaking waves. Enveloped in my cloak, I slept during the night on the deck. My look turned towards the stars above my head. The swelling sail sent to me the freshness of the breeze, which rocked me under the heavenly dome; dozing, and impelled by the wind, the sky changed with my dream.

"The passengers on board a vessel offer a society different from the crew; they belong to another element! their distinies are on the earth. Some are seeking fortune, others repose; some returning to their country, others quitting it; and others are voyaging to study the manners of foreign nations, and to instruct themselves in the sciences and the arts. There is leisure enough in this moving *hôtellerie*, which voyages with its voyagers, to learn many adventures, to form acquaintances, to conceive antipathies, and to contract friendships; and when those young women, of English and India blood, joining the beauty of Clarissa with the delicacy of Sacontala, appear and disappear, then are formed those chains which the perfumed winds of Ceylon, soft and light as they are, bend and unloose."

* * * *

ST. PETER'S ISLAND, NEWFOUNDLAND.—"The Governor lodged in a fort at the extremity of the city. I dined two or three times with this officer, who was extremely polite and obliging. He cultivated, under a bastion, some of the vegetables of Europe. After dinner, he shewed me what he called his garden. A delicate soft odour exhaled from a little plot of beans and flowers. It was not wafted to us by a breeze from our country, or by a zephyr of love, but by a wild wind of Newfoundland, without relations with the exiled plant, without sympathies of reminiscence or delight. In this perfume, changed and its climate, its world, were the melancholies and regrets of absence and of youth.

"We then went conversing to under the mast on which the flag floated, which was planted on the height of the fort, whilst, like the women of Virgil, we looked upon the sea, which separated us from our natal land—*flentes*. The Governor was agitated. He belonged to the vanquished opinion; he was weary of this rock,—a retreat suitable to a dreamer like me, but a rude abode for a man occupied with affairs, and not having in himself that passion which absorbs altogether, and makes the rest of the world disappear. Mine host enquired about the Revolution, and I enquired about the north-west passage. He was at the advanced guard of the desert, but he knew nothing of the Esquimaux, and received nothing from Canada but partridges.

"I was alone one morning, to behold the rising of the sun in the direction of France. I sat down on a projecting rock, my feet hanging over the waves' which were unfurling themselves below on the steep shore. A young female appeared on the higher declivities; her legs were bare, though it was cold, and she walked amidst the dew. Her black hair was disposed in knots under an Indian handkerchief, which was arranged round her head; above the handkerchief she wore a hat of straw, or rather of the reeds of the country, in the shape of a cradle. A bouquet of heath lilac peeped from her bosom, which contrasted with her white chemisette. From time to time she stooped to pluck some leaves of an aromatic plant, which is called in the island *natural tea*. With one hand she put these leaves into a paper, which she held in the other hand. She perceived me, and without the least timidity, came and sat by my side, put her basket near her, placed herself like me, her legs hanging over the sea, and looked up at the sun.

"We remained a few minutes without speaking, and without daring to turn our faces towards each other At last I became more courageous, and addressed her—'What have you been gathering?' She raised her large black eyes, timid and proud, towards me, and replied, 'I have been gathering tea.' She presented to me her basket. 'Are you carrying this tea to your father or to your mother?' 'My father is fishing with Guillaumy' 'How do you pass the winter in the island?' We make nets; on a Sunday we go to mass nd to vespers; we sing the Canticles, then we play aupon the snow, and we see the young men hunt the white bear.' 'Will your father soon return?' Oh no, the captain will take the vessel to Genoa with Guillaumy.' 'But will Guillaumy return?' 'Oh yes, next season, at the return of the fishermen. He will bring me in his venture, a silk corset, a muslin petticoat, and a black necklace.' 'And then you will be dressed for the wind, the mountain, and the sea. Shall I send you a corset, a petticat, and a necklace, from America?' 'Oh no.'

"She got up; took her basket, and hurried by a steep path along a grove of fir-trees She sung with a shrill voice the canfilce of the missions.

Tout brulant d'une ardeur immortelle,
C'est vers Dieu qui tendent mes desirs.

"As she went swiftly along, seagulls, and beautiful marine birds, called egrets, from their tufts of feathers on their heads, flew up before her. She seemed to belong to their flock. Having reached the sea, she sprung into a boat unfurled the sail, and sat at the helm. One might have taken her for the goddess Fortune. She was soon out of sight.

Vider picciola nave; e in poppa quella
Che guidar gli dovera fatal donzella.

"*Oh no! Oh yes, Guillaumy.* The image young sailor on the yardarm in the midst of the changed to her the frightful rock of St. Peter land of delights:—*Balckwood's Mag. for July.*

HOWISON'S EUROPEAN COLONIES.

Passing from Africa to India, we find a graphic description of the impressions produced on the mind of a stranger by the first view of the scenery of the East, followed by a brief picture of the same impressions, mellowed by time and familiarity with the sights that are first so novel and striking.

An European traveller, visiting for the first time any of the fertile and favoured regions of the torrid zone, is dazzled and enchanted by the brilliancy of colouring and variety of form which the animal and vegetable worlds assume there. He contemplates by turns the heavens, the earth and the ocean, and feels at a loss whether most to admire, the serenity of the first, the rich and motley garb of the second, or the tranquil and resplendent expanse of the latter. During the day, his attention is arrested by the gigantic palm-trees, which he observes growing in groups close to the sea-shore, or rising in solitary elegance far above the level of the forest in the interior of the country—by the banana, whose long and dependent leaves of a vivid green float in the breeze like streamers—by the stately mango, dark and dense in its foliage, and studded with golden fruit—by the leafless euphorbium, composed of a thick, short, and prickly stem, which, projecting a foot or two above the ground, sends forth regularly-curved and divergent branches, exactly similar to those of a candelabra—and by the lianas, or creepers of various kinds which hang from the boughs of the trees like cordage, or, interlacing together, from a kind of net-work between their neighbouring trunks. No sooner has night veiled in obscurity the vegetable creation, than myriads of fire-flies animate the scene; while the ocean, as if emulous of their beauty and brightness, becomes covered with luminous points and streaks. In the cloudless sky over-head are seen blazing the resplendent constellations of the northern and southern hemispheres; the remotest depths of the heavens.

But after a few years' residence within the tropics such scenes lose their interest, and are viewed with indifference, and even with dislike. The waving of the palm-tree assume a melancholy character; and the monotonous murmuring of the surf upon the beach is a sound of gloom and despondency. The annual setting in of the rains, at a time when the barren earth refuses to nourish a blade of grass and the leaves of the trees are coated with dust, is felt to be gratifying only because it lowers the temperature of the climate, and not because it is a signal for the revival of vegetation, and the adornment of the face of the earth. Those sensations of "vernal delight and joy," and that serenity of spirit, which certain aspects of Nature in temperate regions seldom fail to excite in the mind of an European, are unknown to him in the torrid zone; the splendid and imposing imagery of which fails to address itself to the heart, or awaken those secret sympathies which exist beween the human soul and the finer forms of inanimate nature.

A short sketch of the domestic habits of the Hindoos is characteristic of Mr. Howison's love of primitive nature.

The Hindoos being a mild, peaceable, and easy-tempered people, they live together in great harmony; and the streets of their towns and villages seldom present scenes of riot and of social disturbance. They fulfil the relative duties of life with tolerable exactness, and are naturally kind and indulgent to each other, and always ready to exercise the rites of hospitality, even when their poverty might exempt them from any thing of the kind. Their domestic life in so far as the married state is concerned, has little to recommend it; in particular amongst the higher classes, where the curse of polygamy, and its accompanying debasement of the female character, operate daily in one way or another, and are more or less destructive of family peace and enjoyment, however much the parties may be disposed to humour and conciliate each other. In Hindoostan, the females in the lowest grades of society are the happiest, because their husbands cannot afford to have more wives than one: and because, from their being obliged to contribute their share of labour for the family subsistence, they enjoy the freedom of going abroad, and associating with their neighbours of both sexes—while Hindoo etiquette forbids that women of the higher class should do either. The wives of mechanics, artisans, and day labourers, appear upon the streets and highways in as open and unconstrained a manner as a similar class of people do in Europe; and the domestic affairs of the household being exclusively under their management in the eyes of their husbands, which goes far to ensure them respect and kind treatment at home. Many of the poorer Hindoos are very happily married, and love their partners with strong and durable affection—an uncommon circumstance amongst the wealthy polygamists, in whose houses there is a continual division of interests instead of a bond of sympathy.

In this part of the work we find the author a little severe, and, we suspect, unjust, in his strictures upon British residents. The passage that contains the commentary is short.

The British, residing in India, live very much in the way to which they have been accustomed in their native country; nor has the influence of a warm climate produced any alteration in this respect worth mentioning. As all of them enjoy the prospect of returning home after a greater or less period of service, they consider themselves strangers in India, even after having spent half their lives there; and this habit of mind, conjoined with the frequent change of residence to which they are liable has a strong tendency to prevent their assimilating themselves to the country Comparatively few of the company's servants, whether civil or milita-

ry take any delight in studying the history, character, and institutions of the people amongst whom they live; and hundreds of individuals, who have passed a long series of years in Hindostan, possess as little real knowledge of its native inhabitants as the mass of society does in England.

This is hardly correct The number of publications which have latterly issued from the press, written by British officers stationed in India, would seem to disprove, in some degree, the charge of ignorance which Mr. Howison thus indiscriminately brings against them; although, no doubt, the number of authors bears but a very small proportion to the numerical amount of persons engaged in the service. We certainly do not believe that any great progress has been made in the acquisition of information respecting the people of India by our countrymen generally, but we know that an extraordinary impetus has been given, within the last few years, to the study of the Eastern languages, and the modes of Hindoo life, and it may be fairly anticipated that in less than half a century our countrymen resident in the East will be abundantly qualified for the difficult and onerous task that lies before them in the colonization, so to speak, of that vast empire.—*Atlas, July* 13.

DISPATCHES OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The Dispatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G., during his various Campaigns in India, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, the Low Countries, and France, from 1799 *to* 1818. Compiled, from official and authentic documents, by Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood, Esquire to his Grace as Knight of the Bath. Vol. I. London. 1834. 8vo.

In 1832, Lieut.-colonel Gurwood published a volume of the 'GENERAL ORDERS of the Duke of Wellington, during his Portuguese, Spanish, French and Belgic campaigns from 1809 to 1815;—a volume which we believe to be of more practical use, not only to military students, but even to experienced officers, than all theoretical works that ever have been written on military economy It is, indeed, an admirable code of regulations founded on the broadest principles, but descending into the most exact detail---for the equipment, subsistence, discipline, and police of an army, for all that tends to its own comfort and honour---to the protection of its friends and allies—and to the defeat of its enemies. The deserved success of that work has induced the gallant and intelligent editor to undertake another somewhat similar in its nature, but of a wider scope—a re-collection, as far as he could obtain them from authentic sources, of all the dispatches and letters, official, demi-official, and private, of the Duke of Wellington, from his first appearance in India, as Commandant of the 33d regiment of infantry, down to the period of the Army of Occupation in France—from 1799 to 1818.

When the victory of Conagull, and the annihilation of Dhoondiah, restored quiet to Mysore, Lord Wellesley, reverted to his design of a combined military and naval expedition against the enemy's islands, and for this purpose directed the assembling of as much of the Madras army as could be spared under the command of Colonel Wellesley, as senior officer; but he was afterwards induced, by the personal application of General Baird, to move him from the command of the Dinapoor district, in the north of the Calcutta presidency, to that of this expedition at the *other extremity* of the peninsula. This at least showed, on Lord Wellesley's part, no undue partiality to his brother, and we shall see presently that Colonel Wellesley considered this supercession as a hardship. But before General Baird's arrival—indeed, before Colonel Wellesley could hear of the Governor-General's last resolution—the duplicate of a dispatch from Secretary Dundas to Lord Wellesley reached the Madras government, and was by it communicated to Colonel Wellesley, announcing the intention of his majesty's ministers that an attempt should be made from India by the Red Sea, in support of the expedition against Egypt under Sir Ralph Abercrombie. Colonel Wellesley, when he read this dispatch, was convinced that the moment the original should reach Calcutta, the Governor-General would hasten to execute these orders—he knew that there was no other disposable force in India, but that assembled under his own command at Trincomalee—he knew, also, that the monsoon, favourable for a voyage to the westward, was near its termination, and that if the army was not moved instantly, it must be retarded for some months. Under all these circumstances, this junior officer not only overlooking his own private advantage—that it is to be hoped any British officer would have done—but with the moral courage of braving the censure to which his unauthorized decision *might* subject him—this junior officer determined on his own sole responsibility to move the army and fleet from Trincomalee at once to Bombay, where it would be some thousand miles in point of *space*, and many months in point of *time*, advanced towards the Egyptian object, if it should turn out that the Governor-General had taken the same view of Mr. Dundas's instructions that he did. It is easy, after the event, to applaud such a proceeding, but to our minds there is no passage in the Duke of Wellington's life which fills us with more wonder and admiration than this determination. Let any man place himself in Colonel Wellesley's position—we cast altogether out of the case the natural, and perhaps unconscious bias of personal interests—but let him consider the public grounds which seemed to oppose this determination—let him think of the avowed anxiety of the Governor-General for the expedition against the islands—let him recollect that dispatches later than the duplicate which had reached Trincomalee *might* have contradicted it—that a diversion from the enemy's islands *might* be attempted, which would require the presence of the troops in India—that Lord Wellesley, aware that his dispatches could not arrive at Trincomalee before the expiration of the favourable monsoon, *might* have determined either to do *nothing* or to do it by a totally different arrangement; let the *hundred* other probable contingencies be considered, and we shall then be able to appreciate the genius, the military foresight, the moral courage, which determined Colonel Wellesley to take a step, of which not his brother, or his Indian superiors, were to be the judges alone, but which must operate on the fate of the European as well as the Eastern world. There is nothing like it in history, except, as we before hinted, Cæsar's expedition to Pontus, of which, however, we are too imperfectly informed to venture to say more than that, though analogous in principle, it seems infinitely less bold than the movement of Colonel Wellesley.

When General Baird arrived at Trincomalee, he found neither fleet nor army; but he, of course, followed to Bombay the force which the foresight of Colonel Wellesley had carried forward to its object. When Baird arrived at Bombay, he had the gratification find that Wellesley had (under the sanction of the government, obtained over-land) still farther advanced part of the expeditiou to Mocha, on the Red Sea; but he also found that unfortunately, or, perhaps, fortunately, Colonel Wellesley was now so ill of a kind of jungle fever, contracted at Trincomalee, but exasperated by a cutaneous disorder which had supervened at Bombay, that he was unable to accompany him.

Colonel Wellesley had every reason to expect that he would have commanded this expedition, if employed on its original destination; and he could not but hope that the important step he had thus, on his own responsibility, taken would not have forfeited his claim to that distinction; but his expectations were frustrated, and he seems to have felt, that, in being superseded, he was treated as no one, in such circumstances, but the *Governor-General's brother* could have been. We appreciate and admire Lord Wellesley's delicacy in this decision; but we must repeat, that it proves, at least, that Colonel Wellesley's rapid distinction in life was not owing to undue partiality on the part of the Marquis: indeed it is evident from the correspondence, that if the question had rested with Lord Clive or any of the other Indian authorities, Colonel Wellesley would not have been superseded.

The following extracts from letters to two confidential friends, never intended to meet any eyes but their own, while they express some not unnatural regrets, give evidence of the higher sentiments of private generosity and public duty, which reconciled him to his personal disappointment:—

Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Lieut.-Colonel Close, Resident at Mysore.

'Bombay, 11th April, 1801.

'My dear Colonel.—You will be glad to hear that I propose to leave this place for Malabar in a day or two The Governor-general consented to my return to Mysore if I wished *it*; at the same time that he said he should regret my quitting the army employed on the expedition. Upon the whole, therefore, I determined to go on, notwithstanding that I was superseded in the command

'When upon the point of carrying into execution this *laudable* but highly disagreeable intention, I was seized by a fever, which kept me in bed for some days; and although I have now recovered, I am still weak, and I am taking a remedy which prevents me from going to sea. It has, therefore, been impossible for me to go on the expedition, and I return to my old situation with a pleasure more than equal to the regret which I had on quitting it. 'Believe me, &c.

'ARTHUR WELLESLEY.'

'*Colonel.*'

'Colonel the Hon. A. Wellesley to Colonel Champagné.'

'Bombay, 11th April, 1801.

'My dear Champagné, I take the opportunity of the departure of Colonel Ramsay to write you a few lines.

'I am entirely ignorant of the circumstances which have caused my removal from the command of the troops; but I conclude that the Governor-general found that he could not resist the claims that General Baird had to be employed. I believe you know that I always thought that General Baird had not been well used, when I was called to the command. But I do not think it was proper that I should be disappointed more than he was, in order that he might have no reason to complain. However, this is a matter of little consequence to any body but myself, therefore I say no more on the subject.

'Lord Wellesley allowed me to return to my old situations, but said that he should regret my doing so; and for this reason, and because I saw in the General the most laudable intention to allow me to render him services I could, I determined to proceed upon the expedition, I was, however, seized with a fever, and a breaking out all over my body; and here I am under a course of nitrous baths for a cure. When I shall be well God knows! but, in the mean time, I cannot join the armament.

'I see clearly the evil consequences of all this to my reputation and future views; but it cannot be helped, and to things of that nature I generally make up my mind.

'Believe me, &c.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY.'

Even the wisest may be deceived, and the most clear-sighted cannot penetrate futurity It is possible, nay probable, that if Colonel Wellesley had accompanied the Egyptian expedition, he would have still distinguished himself, and he might, perhaps, have appeared at an earlier period on the great European stage; but on the other hand, he could not have accumulated the experience and achieved the reputation, which he was destined to obtain in the administration of Mysore and in the campaigns against Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar—campaigns most important and instructive, and crowned by the victories of Assye and Argaum.

He expressed to General Baird, in the frankest and most cordial terms, his sense of the liberality and kindness with which Baird had treated him while under his orders, and his regret at not being able to acompany him to the end; he also furnished him with a very able memorandum, which he had prepared for his own guidance, when he expected to have the command of the expedition. This was the last time these two distinguished officers met on Indian service, and it is satisfactory to find that they parted with perfect cordiality, and ever after maintained a mutual esteem and friendly intercourse, which ended only with the life of Sir David Baird.*

When the expedition sailed, Colonel Wellesley remained for a short time at Bombay, under medical treatment; but he was still anxious to promote the expedition, and we find him sending after General Baird some supplies, which had not been ready when the general sailed.

As soon as his health permitted, Colonel Wellesley, to the great satisfaction of the Madras government, returned to the command, or we should rather say, the civil as well as military *government* of Mysore, which he conducted for about eighteen months with his usual skill, moderation, and justice, esp cially towards the natives, whose interests, and even whose prejudices he invariably studied, and, whenever it was possible, conciliated and gratified. Towards the latter end of 1802, the advance of Holkar upon Poonah—his capture of that capital—and the consequent flight of the Peshwah, the federal chief of the Mahratta states—obliged the supreme government to take a part, both for the security of its own frontier, and for the protection of its ally, the Peshwah; and in the negotiations and in the hostilities which eventually ensued, Colonel—now become, by the promotion of 29th April, 1802—Major-General Wellesley was called upon to take a conspicious part—not only by his position in Mysore and by his military rank, but by the confidence with which his personal character and talents had inspired both natives and Europeans in all the presidencies, but particularly in that where he was most known—the presidency of Madras. Indeed, it is observable, that highly as no doubt Lord Wellesley appreciated his services, he had won—in *at least* as great a degree—the confidence, favour, and friendship of Lord Clive, the governor of Madras, with whom he had no family connexion, and whom, it appears, he had never so much as seen, till he happened, by the location of the 33d regiment in that presidency, to be placed under his lordship's orders.

It is impossible to make any extracts, or to compile any summary, that would give our readers an adequate idea of the judgement and zeal with which General Wellesley conducted those difficult affairs—the wisdom of his design—and the activity of his movements. We can select but two or three instances.

When Holkar found that the British army was collecting to support the Peshwah against his rebellious aggression, he thought proper to retire with the greater part of his force, leaving, at Poonah, a kind of rear-guard under a powerful chief, Amrut Rao. About the middle of April, Colonel Close, the resident at the Peshwah's court, informed General Wellesley that Amrut Rao intended, on the advance of the British, to burn the city of Poonah; and the Peshwah made an urgent request that some steps should be taken for the safety of that capital and part of his Highness's family, which, on his hasty flight, had been left there. General Wellesly did not hesitate to make an effort to avert so great a calamity and putting himself at the head of his cavalry, leaving the infantry to follow, he performed—*with only one halt, sixty miles in a single march*—and by this unexampled rapidity, arrived at Poonah before Amrut was aware that he was even approaching, and saved the city from total destruction—'the inhabitants, (writes Sir John Malcolm to Lord Clive,) 'testifying by the most lively gratitude their sense of 'the exertion by which they were saved from entire ruin.'

Holkar being thus repelled into his own country, the Peshwah was restored to his capital, but, as soon appeared, not to his power. Fresh dissensions arose between this prince and two of his own most powerful chiefs and late allies—Scindiah and the Rajah of Berar These led to long and tedious negotiations, and at last to open hostilities on the part of the combined rajahs against the Peshwah and British. A campaign ensued, desultory and complicated, in which General Wellesly's first object was to protect our provinces and those of the Peshwah from the sudden and devastating incursions which the immense cavalry of the allied rajahs enabled them to make with a rapidity and effect which, with so small a force as General Wellesley commanded, and on so extensive a line of open frontier, it seemed impossible to meet. General Wellesley, however, succeeded in doing so by a series of the most skilful and rapid movements; and at last, on the 23d of September, he came up, near the village of Assaye, with the combined force of the army, consisting, as is computed, of a body of near 50,000 cavalry, and the best-disciplined infantry ever seen in India, amounting alone to three or four times the number of the whole British army.

General Wellesley was marching in two divisions (the second under Colonel Stevenson) on roads distant eight of ten miles from each other, and converging on a point on which he had been informed by his native scouts the enemy was posted. It turned out, however, that this information was incorrect, and that they were much nearer than was expected, and he suddenly found his own column in presence of the whole Mahratta force—the swarms of cavalry covering the plain to his left, and the infantry posted to his right, behind the rapid, and (as it was stated) unfordable river Kaitna, a little above the point where it received the Juah, a tributary stream. The position was formidable, and the situation of the British critical. There seemed no means of attacking the infantry, which was (as we have said) highly disciplined, abundantly provided with artillery, and directed by a great number of French officers—while the myriads of cavalry left General Wellesley little more ground than he occupied. It was impossible to form a junction with Colonel Stevenson, and if it had been possible, the delay might have counterbalanced the accession of force. To retreat would have been perhaps practicable; but the moral, and indeed the military, effect of a retrograde movement would have been very bad. And here it was that General Wellesley exhibited one of those traits of military genius—founded on the less brilliant but more useful quality usually called *common sense*—which are the essential characteristics of a great captain In reconnoitring the enemy's position along the farther bank of the *impassable* Kaitna, he observed that there were on the left of the enemy, and of course nearer to him, two considerable villages, one on each bank. He immediately concluded that two towns could not have grown up in such a site, unless there had been a communication between them across the river—he determined to act on that supposition—he moved rapidly to the nearer village, and, as he expected, found a ford, narrow indeed, but practicable, over which he immediately marched, and thus placed his small force in the fork made by the confluence of the two streams. The effect of this movement is obvious. It threw at once the whole of the enemy's cavalry out of play, and by placing one of the streams on each flank of his little army, it prevented the enemy's employing their numerical superiority in out-flanking and surrounding him. It narrowed the field of battle to what his forces could occupy; and it obliged the enemy to abandon his original position, which was thus turned, and to change his front by throwing back his left to the Juah, so that the two armies were now parallel to each other.

The battle immediately began, and was, in proportion to the numbers engaged, one of the severest ever fought—certainly the most severe ever fought in India. The victory was complete. The enemy left 1200 men killed on the field of battle—their dying and wounded were scattered in all directions through the neighbouring country—and they lost one hundred and twenty-eight guns—of which *one hundred* (seventy of brass) were taken on the field of battle,—evidences of the extent both of the enemy's means of resistence and of their defeat.—A curious incident occurred towards the close of the battle. This immense artillery was, under the direction of French officers, most admirably served, and when our army advanced and took the guns, the cannoniers pretended to be dead, but when the line had passed, they jumped up and worked the guns upon the backs of the British.

The enemy fled that night (the battle lasted till dark) twelve miles, and General Wellesley having before the action, calculated the result, and ordered Colonel Stevenson's corps to advance towards the enemy's rear, this movement completed the rout, and the next morning the whole remains of their forces went off with the utmost precipitation across the ghauts. We have heard from an officer who accompanied General Wellesley in this and in *all* his other battles, that in non did he ever see a more determined resistance, or a more tremendous cannonade; and here we may mention an anecdote relative to this very officer, which cannot fail to interest our readers.

About six weeks before the battle of Assaye, General Wellesley thought it necessary to obtain possession of an important fort, named *Ahmednugger*. It was taken by a most gallant escalade: in the thick of the assault, General Wellesley saw a young officer, who had reached the top of the '*very lofty* wall,' thrust off by the enemy, and falling through the air from a great height. General Wellesly had little doubt that he must have been severely wounded, if not killed, by the fall; but hastened to inquire the name and fate of the gallant young fellow, and had the satisfaction of seeing him in a moment after, comparatively little injured, again mounting to the assault. Next morning the General sent for him—offered to attach him to his staff as brigade-major and from that hour, through all his fields and fortunes, even down to the conquest of Paris—continued him in his personal family and friendship, and used sometimes to observe that the first time he had ever seen him was *in the air*: that young officer is now Sir Colin Campbell—knight commander of the Bath, a major-general in the army, and governor of Nova Scotia! We record with pleasure this act of justice to a brave and distinguished officer, whose subsequent services have fully justified his own early promise, and the generous patronage of his illustrious commander. But the dispatches affords us many proofs that the Duke of Wellington could be as kind as he was just.

We see a few days after the battle of Assaye, and while he was organizing the results of that victory, that he could find time to exert his good nature in humbler matters in a letter form the camp at Assaye to Major Shawe (the governor-general's private secretary), amidst the military details of the action, we find a passage recommending to Major Shawe's care a young gentleman who had lately arrived at Calcutta as a writer:—

'I have received a letter from Mr. Thomas Pakenham, a writer on the Bengal establishment, respecting whom I am particularly interested. He is the son of Admiral Pakenham, a very old friend of Lord Wellesley and of me. I believe him to be very young and inexperienced; I therefore most anxiously recommend him to your care and attention. I have also given him a letter of recommendation to my friend Mrs. Ross. whom I have requested to have an eye upon his conduct, and, above all things, to prevent him from keeping bad company.

'Should the college last, of course he will attend that institution; if not, I have desired him to acquire a knowledge of the country languages. I request you to urge him particularly upon this point, and do not allow him to be idle. Desire him to show you the letter which I have written to him. Do not allow him to run in debt; if he should want money, I have desired him to apply to David Ross or you. Pray supply his wants, if he should require it, and apply to David Ross for any sums you may give him.'—pp 407, 408.

Such attention, at such a moment, from such a man, to the son of an old friend, is a very amiable trait; and will, we think, in every reader's estimation, exalt still higher the character of the hero of Assaye.

This victory did not disturb the principles of moderation with which General Wellesley had always been disposed to treat the native princes. He listened readily to the propositions which were made to him for a treaty of peace, and negociations were commenced accordingly. These negociations, studiously delayed by the Rajah, lasted a couple of months, and at last a suspension of arms was granted to Scindiah alone, on certain conditions. This was however, on Scindiah's part, but another subterfuge;—he not only failed to execute the prescribed conditions, but when the Rajah of Berar had made all his arrangements for the resumption of hostilities, and organised a new and not inconsiderable army, Scindiah suddenly joined his forces to those which the Rajah had levied;—and their combined armies appeared before General Wellesley, on the 29th of November, on the plains of Argaum. He immediately attacked and entirely defeated and dispersed them, with little loss on his side; and advancing after the battle, he took the fortress of Gawilghur by storm, and extinguished the last hope of the confederated Mahrattas. A treaty of peace was now negotiated with celerity, and signed on the 30th of December, 1803, with both Scindiah and the Berar Rajah; and with this terminate General Wellesley's military operations in India, and Colonel Gurwood's first volume.

We are well aware that we have given a very superficial and inadequate account of this work; but we have at least said enough to indicate its merits and importance as materials for the biography of the Duke of Wellington, and for general history. To those who are familiar with the Indian vocabulary, and interested in Indian scenes and events, it contains a fund of amusement as well as of instruction; and, on the whole, we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most curious and satisfactory additions that have been made in our days to historical literature.*

Colonel Gurwood has performed his office of compiler and editor with considerable ability and laudable diligence; but his greatest merit is that of having conceived the plan of the work, and we cannot but offer him our best thanks for what he has done, and our anxious wishes for its continuation and completion. Two or three suggestions we will venture to make on some points, in which we think it might be improved. We doubt whether several of the minutes of the Governor-General in council—which only recapitulate the original dispatches, and express the approbation of the superior authorities—might not have been omitted; they, in general, add nothing to the facts, while they swell unnecessarily a volume already sufficiently copious. We think, also—though here we speak more dubiously—that several reports and communications *to* General Wellesley might have been omitted or curtailed. We have been much pleased with some explanatory extracts, subjoined as notes, from the MS. Journals of Lord Harris and of Major-General Sir J. Nicholls; and we think the work will be greatly improved, as regards '*the general reader*,' by a more frequent use of similar explanations, if Colonel Gurwood should be able to obtain them. In some cases, the want of explanatory notes is very striking: for instance, we read in different dispatches of the *Rajah of Berar*—of *Senah Sahib Soubah Behauder*, and of *Rajah Ragojee Bhoonslah*, without any intimation that these three denominations apply to one and the same person. We venture also to suggest, that the address of the letters should be more fully given; it is not enough to say, '*To Colonel Close*,' or '*To Colonel Munro*'—the *places* where those officers were at the moment should also be specified. In many cases, the local position of the person addressed is of great importance. It may, it is true, be generally picked out from the context, but it would be more convenient to have it stated at the head of the dispatch.

On the whole, we rise from the perusal of these vo-

* We extract what follows from a letter with which we were favoured (21st Nov. 1832) shortly after Mr. Hook's 'Life of Sir David Baird' was published, by a late lamented friend---Sir John Malcolm:—

'I never saw Baird from 1803, when he spoke thus sorely about Wellesley being so often as he called it, "put over his head," until ten years afterwards, when I met him in Hyde-park. He then came up with open hand and heart, saying---"Times are changed: no one knows so well as you how severely I felt the preference given, on several occasions, to your friend Wellesley; but now I see all these things, in a far different point of view. It is the highest pride of my life, that any body should ever have dreamed of my being put into the balance with him. His fame is now to me joy, and, I may almost say, glory; and his kindness to me and mine" (he alluded, I believe, particularly to the Duke's friendly attentions to his nephew, Sir Alex. Gordon, afterwards killed at Waterloo) "has all along been most distinguished. I know both him and myself *now*."

* We cannot here refrain from noticing the general accuracy, as far as these original documents enabled us to judge, of the 'Military Memoirs of the Duke of Wellington,' by Captain Moyle Sherer.---(*Longman and Co.*, 1832.) The author has made a careful and judicious use of the admirable letters of Sir Thomas Munro; but in many points, to which that authority does not reach, the present publication corroborates Captain Sherer's well written and interesting narrative.

umes with a much higher idea—(difficult as it was to raise our admiration)—of the Duke of Wellington's personal character; the patience of his inquiries—the capacity of his mind for all sorts of knowledge—the invariably good temper—the wonderful sagacity—the consummate prudence by which he was enabled to exercise—perhaps we should say indulge—his more splendid qualities of promptitude, decision, and valour. And when we see this illustrious public life accompanied and adorned with so much simplicity and generosity—so much moderation, justice, and good nature—the easy gaiety of a clear conscience, and the amiable impulses of a good heart,—we feel (in contradiction to the common observation, that heroes do not improve on a close acquaintance) that there is at least one heroic reputation—

—— 'quæ si propius stes
Te capiet magis'—

and that the Duke of Wellington, the better he is known, will be the more honoured and beloved.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATION FOR EMIGRATION.

A meeting of the members of the South Australian Association was held yesterday, at Exeter Hall, "for the purpose of explaining the principles objects, plan, and prospects of a new Colony," proposed to be founded in South Australia. At 12 o'clock the committee entered the room and took their seats upon the platform. Among the persons present were Mr. Childers, M. P., Mr. Clay, M. P., Captain Gowan, Mr. Grote, M. P., Mr. Hill, M. P., Mr. Hutt, M. P., Sir W. Molesworth, M. P., Mr. Powlett Scrope, M. P., Colonel Torrens, M. P., and several other persons with whose names we were unacquainted.

On the motion of Mr. Grote, M. P., Mr. Woolryche Whitmore, M. P., was called to the chair.

Upon taking the chair, Mr. Whitmore stated, that the object for which the meeting was assembled was to consider the propriety of founding a new colony on the southern coast of Australia. It would be his duty, in the situation which he then occupied, to state shortly, but clearly, the object and intention of the present plan of colonization. He would state it very shortly, because he knew that he should be followed up in the outline which he was about to sketch by friends who were much better able to place the subject in detail before the meeting than he could possibly pretend to be. The first question which the meeting would have to consider would be this—whether there existed or not at present any necessity for a more extended system of colonization. After some observations in support of the position that it was desirable that a greater extention should be given to our system of colonization, he would now proceed to bring shortly before the meeting the principle on which the association, of which he was a member, was endeavouring to found a new colony. It appeared to him that there was a great defect in our present system of colonization, and that it would be greatly to our advantage if we established it upon a new principle, well and seriously considered. That which struck him as the greatest defect, was, that we did not provide that colonization which included within it members of all classes of society. Large numbers of emigrants went out with capital, but not carrying with them that member of the lower class which was necessary to employ their capital to advantage. In other cases, perhaps almost as numerous, the labourer went out without that capital which was necessary to enable him to employ his labour to advantage. This was a striking defect. Now the question which they were then called upon to consider, regarded the best means of remedying that defect. Those means, it appeared to him, were quite practicable, and might be accomplished in this manner, viz., by establishing as a system that all the waste lands which they were about to colonize should be sold at a given price, such as the market would command, and that the proceeds of such sales should be employed in sending out to the colonies a sufficient number of labourers to cultivate the lands so sold. If this system could be carried into effect, he apprehended all the evils of our present system of colonization would be removed, and that we should be enabled to transplant a portion of the community of the mother country with all its various grades into the new country which they now proposed to colonize. In this way a great benefit would be conferred upon the people of this kingdom. He was not aware that it was necessary for him to enter much into details on the present occasion. Having stated to the meeting the general principle on which the association intended to proceed, he would now endeavour to show that there was a country in which that principle could be fairly and impartially tried, and in which we could plant a society likely to advance with rapidity to the result at which we were all aiming. That country was the country to which it was now proposed that we should send out a colony. Every person then in the meeting must be aware of the enormous extent of country under the British dominions in Australia. It was 2,000 miles long in its greatest length, and 1,7000 broad in its greatest breadth. It possessed a climate as fine as any in the world, and it abounded in harbours, which were necessary to render it a greater country. All it wanted was an intelligent people to colonize it. If it could only obtain that, he could, without any great stretch of fancy, conceive that Australia, in future ages, instead of presenting to the eye a desert, either totally unoccupied, or only occupied by a race almost in the savage state of man, would take its station among the great nations of the world, and that he should thus be laying the foundation of another mighty empire emanating from the empire of Britain. (Hear, hear.) He believed that if we proceeded upon the principle which he had just stated, we should lay the foundation of the greatest colony which England had ever settled. (Hear, hear.) He might be mistaken in that point, but still he must say, that after the most mature consideration which he could give to the subject, that was the deliberate conviction of his mind. (Hear. hear.) That being the case, he was most anxious that this experiment should be tried. If it were tried upon the principles to which he had already adverted, and upon a scale sufficiently large, it would be found, he had no doubt, redounding immediately to the advantage of the mother country, by removing the pressure under which it existed at present, and by extending the field over which its commerce and manufactures could be disseminated. There was also another point, not mentioned in the resolutions, to which he wished to call the attention of the meeting, and that was, the question respecting a provision for the moral and religious instruction of the people that might be sent out to this new colony. That was an object of primary importance, though not included in the resolutions. He believed that they could not, and that they ought not, to expect that the elements of society would produce an advantageous result, when the people were not a moral and religious people. If this colony should be founded, the necessity of giving to its inhabitants moral and religious instruction would form a grand object in the consideration of the directors. The reasons for founding an established church, however stringent the reasons might be for its continuance in an old country like England, would not be applicable to a new country like this colony. (Hear.) He wished however not to be misunderstood. He looked at anything like the absence of religion with horror, but in what was now called the voluntary principle would be found ample means for providing for the religious instruction of the colony. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by saying that in coming forward as he then did, he was actuated by no other motive than that of public duty. The directors expected no advantage, either in a pecuniary point of view or in the way of patronage. He had long laboured in this cause, and therefore it was that he looked to the opinion to be formed upon it in the public mind with great anxiety, being satisfied that if public opinion should declare itself in its favour, we should be doing a great benefit to society at large. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. GROTE, M. P., said that the first resolution which was intrusted to his care, related to the expediency of colonization. That resolution announced principles which though not distinguished by the charm of novelty, were not less important than true, and was a resolution to which he thought that the meeting would have no difficulty in acceding, Though it did not embrace any of the peculiarities of the present scheme it was, he thought, a proper basis for an undertaking like this. He would read it to them. It was as follows:

I. "That the wealth and prosperity of this country have been greatly promoted by the establishment of British colonies in various parts of the world, and that colonization, when conducted systematically, and upon sound principles, offers the means of extending indefinitely the commercial empire of the united kingdom, and the field of employment for British capital and labour."

He had no need to labour much to establish this principle. He needed only to apply to the historical recollection of every man who then heard him, to know whether it did not coincide with whatever he had gathered from books or from experience. (Hear, hear.) Within the last two centuries, the colonies of England had been extended from one end of the globe to the other. In hot climates as well as in cold, English colonies had been planted, and British capital had found employment by thousands nay milions of pounds; and with such facts in their resollection, he feared no contradiction to his assertion, that a system of colonization was necessary to protect the country against the pressure which it experienced at present (Hear, hear.) He was well aware that serious mistakes had taken place on the subject of colonization. Some ill-judging, if not dishonest politicians, had endeavoured to convert our colonious into beds of sinecurism, whilst some unwise economists had made them an excuse for imposing impolitic restrictions on the productiveness both of the mother country and of the colonies themselves These were fatal mistakes, but if these mistakes could be avoided, the benefits likely to arise from a system of colonization properly conducted, might be made to exceed ten times any thing with which they were yet acquainton the subject. England possessed an industrious population, unrivalled for steady energy of purpose, well calculated by the possession of that very energy to surmount the inconveniences arising from change of abode, and trained up in obedience to law and order. England also possessed a superabundant capital, which sought employment every where, and sought it at present in vain. England had, therefore, the means of enduring that temporary outlay which was necessary to combat the difficulties of establishing a new settlement, and to enable the colonies to turn their energies to the best use and purpose. England also enjoyed the possession of an immense stretch of fertile and unappropriated land; and with these three conditions united, of an industrious and energetic and orderly people, of a superabundant capital, and of a great quantity of unappropriated land, it would be an abuse of the bounty of Providence if she were not first in the beneficial race of improvement and civilization. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, there was no country to which greater benefits were likely to flow from a proper system of colonization. The bulk of our population was employed in the creation of manufactures, and depended for success in their employment upon the steady continuance of a foreign demand. In vain would the artisan toil at Manchester and at Birmingham, unless vent were found for his manufactures abroad, unless new countries were formed to which his productions could be sent, and from which that raw produce, which the land affords, and which he wants, could be remitted back to him with equal benefit and abundance. (Hear, hear.) Nothing was of greater importance to this country than the existence of numerous colonies of industrious Englishmen, offering an indefinite field for the surplus capital of their countrymen at home. Indeed, it was from colonization alone, that we could anticipate any relief from that pressure, which, in spite of every evidence which we had of great national prosperity, was both undeniable and severe. (Hear, hear.) There was another most important consideration, which he wished to place under the eye of the meeting. A proper system of colonization afforded an opportunity of providing for the operative a better and more promising lot than that which awaited him at home. We live here in a crowded state of society, in which the strongest competition pervades every department of industry—in which distress and loss of employment are so likely to happen, even to the virtuous and industrious,—and in which the means of recovering from such misfortunes, when they did happen, were difficult, if not altogether impracticable. The energies of Englishmen would, he well knew, surmount difficulties which to the natives of other countries would appear insurmountable. But there were limits beyond which even those energies could not go, and it would be most beneficial if a portion of that competition, which now choked up all the avenues to fortune, could be converted to another soil, where the labour bestowed upon it would at once be better remunerated, and would give relief to the labour left behind in the mother country. (Hear, hear.) If this were to be the only result, he should say that it would be enough to determine the tide of public sympathy and of legislative approbation in favour of the proposition which he had then the honour of advocating. (Hear, hear.) He had glanced at the mistakes which had formerly taken place respecting new settlements. Those mistakes the association, of which he was a member, had examined, detected, and avoided, as far as they could. He would not enter into the recommendations which this undertaking offered to all classes of the community; but he would venture to state, that to any gentleman who considered the prospectus which had been put out by the association, and who recollected that it was a matter of certainty that the land in the colony was to be used as the means of raising a fund to carry over thither the labour, which was superabundant here, it must be evident that from this important innovation on our colonial system great benefit must be derived both to the new colony and to the mother country. He needed scarcely mention further the benefits which this project held forth. He did not present it to the country as an Eldorado where gold was to be had for scraping the ground for it; but he did present it as a colony offering to the honest and industrious man every attraction. With industry every thing might be done there; without it, nothing; but industry and the will to labour were among the most common qualities in this exalted country. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member, after indulging in a fanciful picture of the future prosperity and felicity of this not yet founded colony, concluded by moving the first resolution

Mr. CLAY, M. P, in seconding the resolution, made a very long speech, which we have not room to report. He assured the meeting that he should feel amply repaid for any exertions which he had made in behalf of this project, if he were permitted to assist in carrying it into execution, being convinced that it would contribute not less to the advantage of those who emigrated under it, than it would to the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of the whole country. (Cheers.)

A GENTLEMAN rose to propound certain questions, when

The CHAIRMAN said, that as the object of the association was to explain the principles upon which the colony was to be founded, it would be better that all questions should be deferred till all the resolutions had been proposed.

Mr. T. GOULD, an operative, insisted on having an immediate hearing.

Mr. OWEN, of Lanark.—Is this, Mr Chairman, a public meeting, or is it only a meeting of the friends of the association? (Hear.) If it is a public meeting, it would be more advantageous to have remarks made upon the resolutions as they are proposed to us (hear), so that we may decide at once upon the arguments urged in favour or in opposition to them. (Hear, hear)

The CHAIRMAN.—Unquestionably this is a public meeting (hear, hear), and our object is to make the principles on which this new colony is to be founded most public. I would ask, however, of hon gentlemen to reserve their objections to the close of our explanation. I will not put the question on any of the resolutions until the whole of the scheme is before the meeting.

Order was then restored,

Colonel TORRENS, M P., proposed the second resolution, and in so doing explained the principles on which this new colony was to be founded. The resolution was to this effect:—

"That in establishing colonies great care ought to be taken to combine labour and capital with land in such proportions as are best calculated to ensure the prosperity of all classes of society, and that in establishing modern colonies this important consideration has been generally overlooked"

It was almost unnecessary for him to state, that in all systems of colonization land, labour, and capital ought to be combined in just proportions; and yet this simple principle had been hitherto greatly neglected by those who had led new colonies from the mother country. If they would fly round the world with him (a laugh,) he would show them that where this principle had been adopted, the colony had flourished, and that where it had been neglected, confusion, disorder, ruin, starvation, and perishing from off the face of the earth had been the unfortunate result. (Hear.) [Here the hon. member went into a history of colonies founded in past times, and then continued thus.] He thought that he had now proved the position with which he had started, and he would now proceed to explain the mode in which it was proposed to make this apportionment in order to secure the prosperity of this great new province. (Cheers, and a laugh) In the first place, the whole of the land of the colony was to be public land No individual was to obtain a single acre by gift. There was to be no patronage, no job, all were to be on a footing of equality, and nobody was to have a single inch of land for nothing (A laugh.) It was to be set up at a fixed minimum price to the public, and to be bought by the highest bider. No capitalist would thus take more land than he wanted. A man would take a million of acres if you would give him a grant of them, and would wait the chapter of accidents to get rid of them but no man would buy more land than he actually wanted. This regulation would tend to keep the people together, and would prevent that dispersion of the colonists which was incompatible with their prosperity, and which had often led to their perishing from off the face of the earth. There would also be another advantage in this system, which would arise in the following way. In other colonies, the labourer who had gone out and found that he could get land for nothing, had often fallen into the mistake that land was wealth, instead of its being merely the means of producing wealth. That fatal mistake had often led him to refuse the work of the master with whom he had gone out, and to set up for himself as an independent landowner. He had in consequence set up, where he was far away from the market of the colony, where he had no roads over which to convey his produce, and where he had perished miserably in consequence. But in this colony the labourers would be compelled for some time to work for hire. They could not become squatters and backwoodsmen at pleasure, they must work for a time for their masters. Wages in new colonies were always high, and he had no doubt that in three years from his first landing, any prudent labourer would be able to purchase a small farm out of his savings. He would, however, have to pay a price for it; and what would become of that price? It would serve to bring out other labourers, and thus keep up, in just proportion, the combination between land and labour and capital. He was aware that there were some very excellent, but certainly not very enlightened persons, who were reluctant to encourage emigration. Some persons said, "Why induce the people to emigrate at all! Every man has a legal right and a natural right to support on the soil which gives him birth?" Now he did not pretend to deny that principle; but still it had its limits; for the people of a country could not have a right to more than the country itself could produce. After some further observations on this point, the gallant officer proceeded to say that he anticipated from this colony results of the highest value to this country, to the colony itself, and to the world in general. He hoped that the meeting would give its full and ample sanction to this enlightened plan of colonization, as it was calculated to realize the bright visions which had floated before the imagination of one of our modern poets. The gallant officer, after making a quotation from Campbell's "Pleasures of Hope," concluded by moving his resolution.

Mr. GUEST, M. P., seconded it in a brief speech.

Mr. HUTT, M. P, after alluding to the wide extent of our colonial possessions in Africa, India, and America, and to the energetic language of Adam Smith in describing the progress of colonization by ancient Greece, and after describing colonization itself as one of the *artes perditæ* of the ancients, moved the third resolution, which is to the following effect:—

"That in order to promote the greatest prosperity of a new colony, it is expedient that all waste land, without any exception, shall be declared public land, and be disposed of to individuals by sale only, and according to an uniform, impartial, and permanent system."

Captain GOWAN seconded the resolution. He said that this plan appeared so extraordinary to the late Secretary for the Colonies, that he had declared it to be his opinion that it was impossible for any man of sane mind to entertain it without some private object of lucre or gain. (Cries of "No." and some confusion.) Now all their object was to send out colonists in such a way as to let virtue, industry, and energy have fair play. The directors wished for no other return than the satisfaction of their own hearts, the approbation of their own consciences. He spoke in the highest terms of the salubrity of the climate of Australia Many of his fellow-soldiers in India had gone there for the recovery of their health, and had found something so temperate and soothing in the country, that they had retired there altogether, preferring its mild and gentle breezes to the chills of their native country, England He complained of the competition which pervaded all trades and professions in England. "There we are," said he, "three or four in a bed" (Laughter and hisses.) We cannot walk along the streets but we are jostled by some person thrusting his elbow into our sides. Our people are told to be satisfied, if they can but fill their bellies, and have no prospect of comfort held out to them, save the blessings to be obtained in a workhouse. Would any person, with the feelings of a man in his bosom, submit to such a fate, when he could amend it by emigrating to a colony founded on these wise and philosophic principles?" (Cheers.)

Mr. P. SCROPE, M. P., said that the resolution which it was now his task to move, embraced the most important feature in to day's plan, for it related to the mode in which the new colony was to be supplied with labour. It was as follows:—

"That it is also desirable that the whole of the purchase-money of public land, without any deduction, should be employed in providing a free passage from the mother country to the colony, of young adult persons of the labouring class, who may be willing to emigrate, and an equal proportion of both sexes."

The resolution, as they would see, divided itself into two branches, to which he begged leave to call their attention. First, all the proceeds arising from the sale of the waste lands were to be devoted, without any deduction, to the improvement of labour. As the want of labour was the great difficulty in all infant colonies the more labour you imported, the greater labour did you give your land, and the greater value you gave your land; the more money you received for the sale of it, and the more money you received for it, the greater was your power of importing fresh labour. This resolution, therefore, acted in a reciprocal manner upon itself, and when it was once fairly put into operation you would proceed onwards on the road to prosperity with accelerated velocity, meeting with no other obstacle than the unwillingness of England to part with her inhabitants Another branch of the resolution provided that the labour imported into the colony should be judiciously selected; that it should consist of young adult persons, and that those young adult persons should be of both sexes. The advantages of this system would be obvious to all persons who were acquainted with the state of society in our colonies We propose to take labour out to this new colony in the form most valuable to the colony itself—most valuable to it as mere labour, as the parties are to be in the prime of life and strength, most valuable to it, as they will be the breeders of a future generation of labourers (laughter and a slight hiss)—most valuable too, to the mother country, which wishes to get rid of its redundant population. It had been shown, but it was not necessary for him to go into the details before this meeting, that the effect produced by this selection of labourers would produce, in a few years, eight times, if not ten times, the effect which would be produced by taking them promiscuously at all ages. The hon. member, after some remarks on the inefficacy of the preventive checks of Malthus, a doctrine often preached, but seldom practised, when bright eyes and heaving bosoms came across the sight of young and active bachelors proceeded to point out the advantages to be derived from a well-conducted system of emigration. It was calculated, he said, to increase the sum of human happiness, by removing a redundancy of population to colonies where there was a deficiency of it, and where, as a necessary consequence, wages were high and provisions not dear. This was an advantage not only to the labouring but also to the middling classes, and to all who administered to the wants, the comforts, and the luxuries of man. The honourable member dwelt on these topics so long that he excited at last the impatience of his audience, which expressed itself in very audible and significant scrapings of the feet. He concluded at last by stating that the saving of poor rates, the diminution of crime the general increase of comfort and prosperity among, the labouring population of England, were the anticipations in which he indulged, when he looked at the results likely to arise from this enlightened and well-considered plan of colonization.

Mr. WILKS, M. P., seconded the resolution, and in alluding to the terms of it, in which a supply of labourers of both sexes is promised to the new colony, said that he was glad to see this provision made for

the domestic comforts of the colonists. There co uld be no happiness where there were not the charit ies of home; no social felicity where there was no wife to create and promote it; no inducements to industry and frugality where the stimulus of conjugal and parental tenderness was wanting. (Cheers.) On being called upon to join this association, there were two great a principles to which he immediately directed his attention. His first interrogation was—"What is to be done in this new colony for the education of the people?" and his next—"What is to be done to secure perfect reli ious liberty?" He had adverted to those points, because he recollected that America had been colonized by those honest and unshrinking men whose love of religious freedom and hatred of oppression had driven them from comfortable homes in England to seek refuge in the unhospitable wilds of the then uncultivated America. After stating how his heart thrilled within him when he reflected upon the growing greatness of the United States—who could not, if they would, wash their British blood out to ascertain that nothing like religious persecution would pollute the soil of the new Australian colony; that there would be no restrictions, direct or indirect, upon the rights of conscience within it. It had been determined, he was happy to say that if there were a tax levied in that colony for any thing, it should be for the religious education of its inhabitants, and that, too, not in the mere technical meaning of education, not in the mere elements of reading and writing, but in every thing that belonged to education in a philosophical sense. There was also to be perfect religious liberty in the colony. Let him not be misunderstood. Did they not all know how much the mechanic, how much the agriculturist, how much all classes of the community were oppressed at home by burdens injurious to their social feelings, and also to their private and public interests? (Cheers) In this new colony there was to be no dominant party, there was to be no sectarian principle, all men were to be brethren, there were to be no tithes or churchrates (great cheerin) — none of those extortions which even those who benefit by them regret to make. (Hear, hear.) There education and religion were to shed their cheering influence as the sun sheds its genial warmth, upon all denominations of men alike. (Cheers.) The knowledge of these cheering facts, in which all lovers of their country would rejoice, had induced him to lend the sanction of his humble name to this plan. He thought that in this colony regulated and governed upon these principles, there would be found all that philanthropy could desire, all that patriotism could wish for, and all that religion could bestow. (Cheers.)

Mr. HANSON rose to move the next resolution, which he said related to the locality of the new colony. It was couched in the following terms:—

"That amongst the unoccupied portions of the earth which form part of the British dominions, the south coast of Australia appears to be a spot peculiarly suitable for founding a colony upon the principles embodied in the preceding resolutions."

The place where this colony was to be founded was one distinguished fro[illegible]very other part of Australia from its possessi[illegible]cility of internal communication prior even to the formation of roads All persons who were acquainted with the ear y history of our American colonies were aware how their advantages had been increased by the water carriage which they possessed. An advantage scarcely inferior in degree was possessed by this new colony. Along the shore of the two gulfs in this new colony the colonists might easily convey all their produce to its central market; they might also obtain in the same manner those comforts and luxuries of life which they could not produce at home. One thing which had retarded the progress of the Australian colonies was not likely to retard the prosperity of this colony. Even before the discovery made by Captain Sturt of a river which, after a course of 1,000 miles falls into the sea in this colony, those who had contemplated the settling of the colony had satisfied themselves that there was a sufficiency of fertile soil, not only to support the colonists, but to repay most amply all the toil which they might bestow upon it. Evidence to that point of the most satisfactory nature was afforded by one who had resided for seven months upon Kangaroo Island. That individual was ready to give the best proof of his sincerity on the point by settling himself in the colony, which he had so favourably described. It was owing to the inability of those who two years ago had undertaken to forward this scheme through Parliament to perform their promise, that that gentleman, being unable to wait any longer, had gone out to Van Dieman's Land; but he had given the committee a pledge, that as soon as this colony was formed he would proceed as a settler to it. (Cheers.) Since he had visited that part of Australia another river had been discovered, near Encounter-bay, and Captain Sturt gave a very favourable account of the country between the mouth of the river and St. Vincent's-bay. The land in question was bounded by mountain ranges on one side, and by lakes on another. The soil is formed by the *alluvium* of the lakes, and the *debris* from the mountains. Such soil amply repaid the labour expended on its cultivation. He would not go more fully at present into the description of the soil and climate of the place, for enough had been said already to satisfy any reasonable person, and perhaps they would take it as a test of his sincerity, when he informed the meeting, that he intended to form one of the first party of settlers himself. (Cheers.) It might, perhaps, be asked, why should a new colony be founded, when we had already so many old ones? To that a sufficient answer had been given in the other resolutions, but the object of himself and his party was not only to obtain a fertile soil and a salubrious climate, but also to found a colony on correct principles, free from those restrictions which had impeded the pro ress of other colonies to prosperity and wealth. (Cheers.)

Mr. ROBERT OWEN (not of Lanark) said that the coasts of this colony abounded with whales, and that its whale fisheries might become valuable. One reason why the colony at Swan River had not succeeded was that it possessed no harbour. Now the harbour of Port Lincoln and of Nepean-bay, on Kangaroo Island, had safe anchorages for shipping all the year round. Owing to the great improvements in navigation, the freights of wool were less from Australia than from Germany. He was also willing, if the committee established this colony, to share its fate with himself and family.

Mr. M. D. HILL, rose to propose the resolution embodying the mode of carrying the principles of this association into effect. No colony could go on without some law. He did not care how little they had of it, provided they made up in quality what was deficient in quantity. By the limits of this colony, as laid down in the bill which had been brought into Parliament under the auspices of their hon. chairman, there would be a tract of land open to colonization from England equal in extent to France, Spain, and Portugal put together; and there would be little danger for some generations of that lying three or four in a bed, and of that elbowing and jostling in the streets, of which his gallant friend had so loudly complained. (Laughter.) Those limits, extensive as they were, would cut off the inconvenient communication with the other colonies of Australia. There was to be no convict labour within them; the settlement was not be a penal settlement, and its distance from the other colonies would prevent it from being impeded by convicts making their escape from them. That the colony would receive great benefit from this he could not doubt, for it required little knowledge of New South Wales, and still less of human nature, to see that the immediate neighbourhood of a large body of convicts mingling with you in all the relations of society was an evil of which the magnitude could not be calculated. They must all see the pain which a parent must feel on having his child exposed to the danger of such a pollution. He had that morning seen a letter from a lady now in New South Wales who kept two men servants and one female. One of her men servants had been found guilty in this country of a manslaughter so aggravated as to be distinguished only by a slight difference from wilful murder; the other had been guilty of an atrocious burglary. Her maid servant was, however, of a tenderer description. She had only been guilty of the crime of bigamy ("Hear," and a laugh.) That a mother, under such circumstances, should have fears for the safety and purity of her family could be matter of astonishment to none that were themselves parents, and nothing could prove more strongly how indispensable a supply of labour was to a new colony than this fact, that even with all the knowledge of their guilt, the free colonists of New South Wales still invited a supply of convict labour. (Hear, hear.) He would now call their attention to the mode in which it was proposed to supply labour to this their new colony. The preceding speakers had laid down the principle upon which it was to be supplied, he would shew how it was to be carried into effect. They had been told that the produce of the sale of the land was to be expended in carrying out fresh adult labourers. The Government was to have power to appoint commissioners to carry this great principle into action. Those commissioners would have power to raise a fund for the exportation of labour from this country to the colony on the security of the land there; so that no time would be lost, and the association might proceed at once to the cultivation of the waste lands in this colony. These commissioners would be intrusted with the power of appointing sub-commissioners to see that their principles were duly acted on in the colony, to see that that noxious plant which by its miserable fertility had poisoned and destroyed the prosperity of our other colonies, did not take the soil in this colony—he meant that noxious plant denominaied a job. (Cheers.) In this colony no favouritism was to be shown—the sub-commissioners were to return the account of all sales of land to the commissioners, and they again were to make their reports to the Government at home. The sub-commissioners would have to put up the lands in the colony to auction, and would have to see that they were regularly sold to the highest bidders; for that system must not be acted upon in our colony which had made the inhabitants of our other colonies mere appendages to noblemen and others with large landed estates in this country. (Cheers.) These noblemen and gentry, it was well known, entailed their estates on their eldest sons, and then quartered their younger children upon the colonies, thinking little of the interests of those who were to be governed, but a great deal of the interest of those who were to govern them. (Cheers and laughter.) It had been hinted that in this colony there would be little taxation. The less the better; but some unquestionably there must be for the necessary expenses of Government. The commissioners would have the power of raising a limited fund for that purpose, to be secured on the revenues of the colonists, the security of good government and of liberty, would commence upon their first landing on its shores (Cheers.) These, however, were all temporary arrangements. A government that was to be carried on by a commissioner never could have his sanction, if it were intended to be anything more than temporary. They were to be got rid of as soon as the inhabitants of the colony were numerous enough to take upon themselves the task of self-government. (Cheers) It was therefore intended to enact, that as soon as ther numbers amounted to 50,000, the King, with the advice of his Privy Council, should grant them a constitution. (Cheers.) He would have had nothing to do with this association if there had not been a provision of this nature inserted in the bill. They had heard a good deal in the course of that day about the high qualities which Englishmen would carry out to this colony. They had heard much of their industry, ener y, and their obedience to the law. Why were they industrious? Because a free constitution secured to each man the fruits of his industry. (Cheers.) Why were they energetic? Because freedom gave room to their energies to expand. (Cheers) Why were they obedient to the laws? Why, but because they had laws worthy to be obeyed? (Cheers and hissing.) Let him not be misunderstood. He repeated that we had laws worthy to be obeyed. (Cheers.) Did he he mean to say that we had no abuses requiring a cure; no amendments, which we were bound to make; no sufferings, which had been occasioned by bad law? Far from it; if he should say so, he would bely the whole course of this past life; he would bely every vote which he had given in Parliament. (Cheers.) But we have enough of good to redeem all that is bad in our Government. (Cheers.) The evils which we have suffered at home, let us trace them to their source, and let us see that they are not visited upon our colonists abroad. (Cheers.) He might detain them longer by going in a lawyer-like fashion through the details of this bill; but if the principles of it were sound, they had every safeguard that they could require that those principles would be carried into effect. (Cheers.) He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

"That the provisions for the peace, order, and good government of the British Province of South Australia as contained in the bill now before Parliament, are highly satisfactory."

Mr. D. WAKEFIELD seconded the resolution, and in the course of his speech stated that he was the person who pad dut into legal form the bill which was to be the charter and constitution of the new nation. (Hear.) The enactments of it were well calculated in his opinion to preserve peace and order in the colony. He informed the meeting that the late Secretary for the Colonies had been asked to make this colony from the first independant of the mother country. But the request had been met with a denial, and they had been obliged to modify the bill to meet the view of the right hon. gentleman. In its shape, as now modified, the bill met with his approbation, because it provided that the colony in a short time should be governed by itself. (Cheers) In the 16th clause it was made imperative upon His Majesty by and with the advice of Parliament to grant to the colonists constitution, by which they would obtain the power of a local self-government, so soon as they numbered 50,000 souls. (Cheers.) This was the best check which he would provide against the bad government of the colonists abroad, owing to any misgovernment at home. (Cheers.) He also stated that this colony would be no cost to the mother country. Those, therefore, who founded it would have a right to say to His Majesty and to the Parliament, that it must be well governed. (Cheers.) He concluded by offering his tribute of gratitude to the speedy, generous, and manly manner in which the present Secretary of the Colonies had come forward to patronize this colony.

Sir W. MOLESWORTH, M. P. proposed, and Mr. Childers, M. P. seconded the following resolution:—

"That it is opinion of this meeting that the thanks of the country are due to Mr. Spring Rice for his prompt and enlightened conduct in promoting the beneficial public objects of the South Australian Association."

The resolutions prepared by the committee having been gone through the Chairman proposed that they be adopted by the meeting.

Mr. THOMAS GOULD then stood forward to address the meeting. He said—I am Thomas Gould, of Northamptonshire, and one of the productive classes. (Roars of laughter.) I would say to this committee, now so busy in forming this colony, "Be not weary in well doing" (A laugh.) I believe the object of these commissioners (a laugh) is good, and I shall not oppose what is good in any man. I am like the commissioners and am for following Paul with them. (Laughter.) Each man seeks the interest of himself and not of another. Now in this new colony each man, according to Colone. Torrins (a laugh), is not to seek his own interest, but that of another. Now if you can persuade me to do this, the colony will be apioneer to every other country (A laugh.) Do not, however, let the Government have anything to do with it, for I have such an *idear* of the present Government that I would hardly trust them with a box of snuff (cheers hisses, and laughter) for if they got the box they would take all out of it sure enough. (Laughter.) I hope the energies of this colony will stir up the energies of the people at home, for I maintain that there is waste land enough—Australias enough (a laugh) in England—and I have travelled the country up and down—to grown up corn for every body in it, and to feed you all with good wheat bread too. (Cheers and laughter) The hand lies *aormat* and the men are idle, or breaking stones on the highway, when they might be hoeing and sowing, and ploughing and mowing, and every thing else. (Roars of laughter.) Labour is good in its productiveness; but the abuses of you cap talists destroys the advantages of labour. Capital leads to monopoly, and that I know right well. I lived with the Duke of Buccleuch, when the Enclosure Bill was brought down to us. It was said that it would produce much labour among us; and so indeed it did. The men were then getting 10*s*, or 12*s*. a-week, and soon after they got 2*s*. 6*d*. piece-work they were even fools enough to dig up their own common, and to fence it into two large farms. ("Hear," and "Question") and then away went the cow from them all, and they became all beggars. (Hisses and confusion, and a cry of "Hear him out.") Why should you not hear me out? Really, gentlemen, I am ashamed of you (Uproar and confusion continued.)

A gentleman in the crowd—"I move that this meeting adjourn unless order be maintained."

Mr. GOULD.—Why should you be so tenissious? (Roars of laughter) I hope you won't follow in our new colony the practice you pursue in this country. When a man gets his land into order here, his rent is immediately raised by his landlord. Uproar, and cries of "Question. (Uproar continued)

The CHAIRMAN.—I hope the speaker will confine himself within due limits, and then I am certain you will hear him.

Mr. GOULD.—Yes, rents are raised when a man does all he can to improve the land. I hope it will not be so in our new colony. I know that it has been so here in England, and it has been the ruin of the country. In the town in which I was born there is only one farmer now, where I recollect there were 13. I have myself laboured all my life. I have brought up 20 children, and I am, now ready to imigrate and take two of my children with me; I know how to plough and sow and mow—I know all agricultural departments—I know well-dig ing and navigating. I can kill pigs and geld pigs, and feed poultry. (Bursts of laughter.) Now, if the colonists like to have such a man as me, here I am at their service. (Laughter continued amid which Mr. Gould retired, not at all daunted by a cry of a gentleman near him "That's a good bid for the first vacant place in the colony.")

Mr. ROBERT OWEN (of Lanark) said that to him it appeared that the public was much indebted to the gentleman, who had taken up this subject. They were the first individuals of their rank in society who had endeavoured to benefit the working classes specifically. They also appeared to be aware that the working classes when they emigrated were liable to great inconveniences. He had no hesitation in saying that their plan of emigration was better than any other which had yet been offered to this British public. But we ought to inquire first whether emigration and why emigration is necessary. He could conceive one reason, and one reason only, why emigration was necessary, and that was the ignorance of the higher classes to give, within Great Britain and Ireland, employment to all the industrious classes. Now, we had millions of acres in this country which, if cultivated properly, would give employment and food to two, three, four, five, ay, six times, as many persons as are now in the country, and that would leave them in possession of greater advantages than any which are promised under the present arrangements. ("Question.") He was speaking to the quetion. Spade culutivation would give full employment to all the agricultural labourers in the kingdom; but the public mind was not yet prepared for it. For some time emigration would be necessary, and this plan for conducting it was the best he had seen. He therefore hoped that no opposition would be given to it. He had merely risen to say that there was no necessity for emigration, unless it were to be found in the ignorance of our Government. He thought that, if he had time, he could show to the satisfaction of every man that heard him that emigration had never been useful either to this country or to that to which the stream of emigration had been directed, but he abstained on account of the lateness of the afternoon (Cheers.)

Captain MURRAY, after stating that he had seen the British flag floating in almost every quarter of the globe, and that he had lived eight years in the Isle of France, and was acquainted with some of the localities of Australia, said that it appeared to him necessary that one or two questions should be asked of the committee. The first question he should ask was this—Has the Government vouchsafed to second the efforts of this committee? If the Government is prepared to second them, then this new colony, from its situation, will soon outstrip in prosperity Van Dieman's Land They had been told that they were to have commissioners to superintend the sub-commissioners, who were intrusted with the sale of the waste lands. Now the second question which he wanted to ask was this —"Are those commissioners to be placemen sent from the Colonial Department, or are they to be selected by the capitalists of the Association?" For there is a job if the commissioners are to be sent from the Colonial Department, and to be saddled at once upon the nascent energies of the colonists. (Hear.) They had also been told that the proceeds of the waste lands was to be expended upon the importation of labour. Government had transports enough now idle to send out all these emigrants. Had the committee asked Government to send out the people in that manner? He then proceeded to state, that while he was in the Isle of France, the inhabitants of that island had had communications with Swan River. The reason why that colony had not succeeded was that it had not a harbour. In this new colony there was a harbour large enough to hold all the wooden walls of old England (Cheers.) In the Mauritius and at the Cape of Good Hope, which did not grow corn enough for their own consumption, the new colony would find a ready market for all the grain which it could produce. (Cheers.)

Mr. M. D. HILL.—The gallant officer had asked very important and pertinent questions, and he would give him the best answer that he could. The gentlemen who had formed themselves into this committee had nothing to gain by this project of colonization. They would watch its progress with anxiety. They believed that no placemen or place-hunters would be appointed commissioners, but gentlemen well worthy of public confidence The gallant officer asked whether the committee had requested the Government to supply it with the transports now lying idle for the purpose of conveying the emigrants to Austalia. He (Mr. Hill) did not know whether there were any transports now idle; but he would say on the part of the committee and of the emigrants generally, that they would ask no favours of the Government, but would carry themselves out at their own expense. They never would give the Government the power of imposing any restrictions upon them in return for such a favour. (Cheers)

The CHAIRMAN hoped that he might be permitted to state that the bill for the government of the colony had been brought in with the sanction of His Majesty's Ministers. It was necessary that the sanction of the crown should be given to it before it was brought into Parliament. The Speaker, on his bringing it in, had asked whether the sanction of the Crown had been obtained, and Mr. Spring Rice immediately rose and said it had. (Hear, hear)

A GENTLEMAN.—Will non-residents have the power of purchasing and reselling land in this colony?

The CHAIRMAN said—"I re[illegible]ret it exceedingly, it will be the source of many a speculation"

Mr. LOVEIT said that he had several objections to this plan, into which at that late hour he would no enter at length, but which he would propound to tht chairman in the shape of aquestion. According to thee prespectus, this plan was intended for the profitable investment of capital. Now was that capital to be lent to the emigrants at a fixed rate of interest? or were the capitalist-, when they had got the poor emigrants out, to combine to raise the rate of interest, and to reduce the rate of wages as low as possible? His next question was—what chance has the labouring emigrant to purchase a few acres of land, when, according to the prospectus the capitalists are to have the right of preemption of the most favourably situated lands? (Hear.) They had been told that the labourers in this colony were to be governed by laws and by a constitution framed expressly for them Now, he wanted to know what power under the constitution the labourer was to have? Was the labourer to have political power, or was political power to be confined, as in this country, to the capitalists alone? (Loud cries of "Hear.") Were the capitalists to be allowed to send out their sons, and nephews, and cousin-germans, as governors, lieutenant-governors, judges, justices, bishops, and excisemen, or were these officers to be appointed by the colonists? (Hear, hear.) He likewise wished to know whether, if this plan were really a plan to benefit the working classes, the same capital would not be more advantageously invested in promoting a system of home colonization, especially as there were in this country 15,000 of acres still uncultivated?

Mr. D WAKEFIELD would reply to each of the questions of the last speaker in their order. The first question which he had asked was, whether money was to be lent to the emigrants, and at what rate of interest? If he had attended either to the plan that had been propounded to-day, or to the prospectus which he pretended to have read, he would have seen that no money was advanced to the emigrants, and therefore no question could arise as to the interest of money The money proceeding from the sale of waste lands was intended to send out persons willing to emigrate free of charge. The next question was, whether there was any monopoly granted to the purchasers of waste lands. If the gentleman would have taken the trouble of calling at the office of the association he might have seen the bill, and in it would have found a clause which leaves no monopoly whatsoever. There is a clause rendering the land open to purchase by all British subjects at a fixed *minimum* upset price, which is liable to be increased to any amount upon public competition. The gentleman then asked if the constitution of the new colony contained in it the bad elements of our own constitution. He could not give as distinct an answer to that question as he had given to the other questions which had been put to him. That point could not be determined until the colonists amounted to 50,000 souls, when a constitution was to be conferred upon them. We have guarantee that that constitution will be consonant to the wants and wishes of the colonists inasmuch as the colonists, costing nothing to the country or to the Government, will have a perfect right and title title to say, "We will have that constitution which we deem best." (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman had also asked whether the expenditure of the local government would be so great as to allow sinecurists to be quartered upon it, and such sinecurists, too, as bishops and excisemen. (A laugh.) Now, the expenses of the colony for the first year are limited to the sum of 5,000*l*. Now, considering the number of emigrants that are ready to go out, and that a loan is to be raised to send them out. it is probable that 5,000*l*. will not meet the the expenses of Government in a year or two. It was evident, however, that out of so small a sum it was impossible to form a sinecure place on which any man could fatten at the expense of his neighbours. (Cheers.) The next question which the gentleman had asked, was, whether a system of home colonization would not be more advantageous to the country generally than this system of foreign colonization. In answer to this question he would only say, that they had on their committee a gentleman who had long taken a deep interest in the advantages resulting from home colonization, and it was his opinion, that so far from our system being inconsistent with the principles which he holds, it was calculated as well as his own system to confer inestimable advantages on every class of labourers in the country. (Hear, hear.)

A few words were then spoken by an operative of the name of Tipper, who broke down in his speech, after observing that the present evils must endure so long as men and women were publicly sold as *carren*. We conjecture that the operative meant "carrion."

The resolutions were then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

Thanks were then given to the Chairman for his conduct in the chair. After a brief reply from the Chairman, the meeting, at which many ladies were present, broke up. The proceedings lasted from 12 o'clock to a quarter before 5.—*Times, July* 1.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—[illegible]

The crisis of Turkey is close[illegible] mands the most serious atten[illegible] to decide if the portion of t[illegible] dominion of the Sultan is t[illegible] his greedy neighbours; [illegible]

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efforts of the Turkish people, the aggrandizement of Russia in this quarter is to be stopped, if not effectually and for ever, at least for another half century. Intrigues are therefore at work on all sides, and above all, the Russian diplomatists are not idle. The Turks are pushed about in every direction; by dint of bribery and corruption they hope to secure the concurrence, or at least apathy, of the Mohammedan chiefs and of the Government, in the same manner as by working upon the pusillanimity of the Sultan and his dread of Mehemet Ali, they expect to command him during life. M. Ruckman, the former agent of that Power at Nauplia, so notorious for fomenting cabals among the Greeks, and who now acts as Chargé d'Affaires in this city, last week received the assistance of an agent, who came hither on a special mission, and M. Butenieff is to return hither as ambassador before the end of this month. Their spies and secret agents are also to be met with in all places.

The Ministers of Austria and Prussia support the policy of the Cabinet of St. Petersburgh: Metternich is the special protector of the scheme, which is to partition this empire, and this extraordinary protection is said to embarrass the decisions of Great Britain, who cannot trust to "the wily statesman," who, from fear of the extension of liberal principles, is about to sacrifice the independence of Austria; for it is beyond doubt clear, that if Russia should gain the possession of the Bosphorus and Dardanelles, the empire of Austria becomes a satellite to the sun of Russia. By one of those able schemes which give the Czar so much power, there is a political feeling created in France, having for object to show, that in the question of the preservation of the Turkish empire, England is solely interested, and that on account of her East Indian possessions; while France is not concerned, excepting merely as involved in the preservation of what is called "the balance of power in Europe." The French are taught to think that England wishes to make them mere cats' paws to fight her battles. The absurdity of this doctrine is evident to all who examine the position of France, and what will become of her navy and of her ports in the Mediterranean. If Russia become mistress of the Black Sea, of the Propontis, and of the Greek islands dependent on the Turkish empire, the doom of France is sealed. Separated by nature from the Continent, and having long enjoyed the blessings of a free constitution, England may defy this gigantic aggrandizement of Russia, while France, with her weak frontiers, with her variable institutions, must become the prey or the puppet of the absolute Powers. A century may pass by, before even the East Indies can be invaded, much less subjugated by Russia; but within ten years the navy of France, even in the Mediterranean, will become subservient to that of the Power whose advancement she appears to disregard. Such are the observations made here by sensible politicians, who lament that Russia should have so blinded the intellects of Sebastiani, de Rigny, and Bois le Comte to the future welfare of their country. If Constantinople become Russian, France, and Austria too, may be regarded as muzzled bears, hopping and dancing at the beck of the great leader.

As to the futurity of the Turkish empire, in the absence of all invasion, there prevail here two widely distinct sets of opinions: the upholders of the one maintain that it is possible to regenerate Turkey, and that, by the introduction of schools, and by the re-establishment of municipalities, civilization may be extended; while others, who profess, from years of experience, to know the Turks, declare that no amelioration can be effected until the actual system of society is shaken to its foundation. According to the latter, the plans now adopted by the Government tend, in reality, to the establishment of a military despotism in the provinces, by which each Pacha during peace is to rule—a greater tyrant than before.

In the meantime the Russian fleet is ready at Sebastopol, as also 15,000 men, to form an expedition at a moment's notice. There are besides 50,000 men on the frontiers of Wallachia and Moldavia, for, notwithstanding her lordly bearing and her loud bragging, Russia has not more at her present disposal. Besides, in the interior of the provinces around Mount Caucasus there is much discontent, and it is even asserted that in some districts a civil war is raging, to put down which, large bodies of troops have been sent thither. If an offensive war be carried on against Russia, she may suffer even more than Turkey; for, as in the case of Bonaparte's campaign, she must retire, until the season injure the troops advancing in her wilds. Among the armies in her southern provinces the spirit of enterprise is encouraged; the officers are taught to believe that Turkey is good for nothing but to be carved out to them in portions; they therefore long for the moment of attack, in hopes of gaining estates and fortunes in a fairer climate and on a better soil. The spirit of opposition is also awakened among the Turkish troops, which within a few months have improved in an extraordinary degree; their officers burn with hatred to the Muscovites, and express their impatience and eagerness to drive the invaders back to their native steppes. It is worthy of observation that the Turks (like the Russians) having been generally beaten when acting on the defensive, except in cases of siege, think in a war of aggression, if sustained by the fleets of England and France, they would defeat the Russians. The Georgians, and the inhabitants of the other districts latterly ceded to Russia, would, as they expect, join them; and an effectual stoppage would then be put to the dreams of aggrandizement of Nicholas.

To all observers of the plans adopted by Russia, it is clear that she does not wish for any conflict. Diplomacy and intrigue are her forte. Her two treaties of Unkair Skelessi and St. Petersburgh [illegible] with the feelings of the British [illegible]ple,—her bullying and wheedling [illegible] Sultan,—her forming a strong [illegible]he improvements, and even the [illegible]mment, in Greece,—her eager[illegible]met Ali,—and above all, her [illegible] statesmen that she medi[illegible] aggression, demonstrate her wish to follow still in her old track—that is, by military occupation of the ceded districts, and by removing or overpowering all such persons as she fears, to secure what she has obtained before she advances. The principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia afford an undeniable proof of these plans. Under pretence of surrendering them anew to Turkey, she has procured the nomination of two princes for life, for whom the Czar is said in secret to have received oaths of fidelity before they were sent to make obeisance to the Sultan. They were desirous of coming into his presence in the dress of Russian officers, but on his positive refusal to receive them in such uniform, they put on a Turkish red cap, and concealed themselves in Turkish cloaks, and as such were admitted, and treated, as the friends of Russia, with kindness and decorations; their colonels and aides-de-camp and secretaries were more sincere—they refused to lay aside the shako and other insignia which denote them Russians.

The arrival of the British fleet from Malta at Nauplia has produced some excitement, particularly as it is known that there are on board provisions for six months, with an extraordinary number of marines, and an unusual quantity of artillery. The Turkish officers, who wish for aid in order to attack Russia at this moment of her being unprepared, ask when the fleet will approach nearer, but the absence of the French squadron throws doubt on their hopes of an immediate movement.

The weakness of Russia was last month much increased by the rise in price of corn at Odessa 20 per cent., and in the Crimea 25 per cent. This rise was occasioned by the great drought, which threatened the total loss of the corn crops, in the same manner as last year; but towards the end of May an abundant fall of rain in the Crimea lessened all apprehensions on that score, and the prices have fallen. Several vessels laden with corn have passed up the Black Sea to Odessa and Sebastopol, near which towns considerable depots of grain have been formed. As to the prospects of harvest in Turkey, one may mention that they are good, and in Macedonia in particular, where, in consequence of the fair prices given last year by the Pacha, an unusually large quantity has this year been sown.

The Emperor Nicholas is stated to be expected at Odessa, some suppose for the purpose of examining the true position of his army, and of having it put into an efficient state, so as to be prepared for events; others imagine that he intended to visit the Sultan, in order to be enabled to judge personally of the means of obtaining some fresh delay and some new advantages. Marshal Marmont, who is now acting under the guidance of the Czar, and whose conduct as the supporter of the Carlist dynasty ought to open the eyes of the French people as to their chances of freedom when Russia becomes the ruler here, is also about to come to Odessa, in order to guide the enemy of his country by his counsels and experience. The great policy of the Czar, notwithstanding this appearance of preparation, is known to be delay, and that on three grounds—1st, he wishes to consolidate his present acquisitions, and to avoid showing his weakness; 2d, the Turks and the nations of Europe are to be taught that he is the eventual master of Turkey, while the Mahomedans, imbued with the doctrines of fatalism, although now decidedly anti-Russian, are to learn to resign themselves without a struggle to the yoke; and, 3dly, he hopes, through the instrumentality of some turbulent spirits, to engage the attention of Great Britain at home, and by intrigues to oust her Ministry, or at least to dissolve the political union between the free nations of the west. The delay now sought for is considered to be merely for two months of summer; they are July and August: after them his acts of aggression are to commence elsewhere.

It is already known that the Czar in person, and in the presence of his Minister Nesselrode, bullied the wretched Turkish ambassador, Achmet Pacha, during his mission to St. Petersburgh, into a cession of an important district on the frontiers between the Caspian and Black Seas, and in the immediate vicinity of the latter, which not only forms a mountain frontier to the Russian territory, but exposes at the same time to the northern invader the roads to Erzeroum and Trebizonde, and lays open the whole plains of Armenia. In Persia, too, as the present Schah, whose character is extraordinary, and whose propensities are compounded of selfishness and folly, is now in his old age, seeking on all sides to gratify his lust, while his other pastime is the superintending the superb edifice which he designs as a tomb to receive his remains after his approaching dissolution, neglects to effect the payment of the sum due to Russia in consequence of the late treaty, it is expected that in the month of August the most valuable silk province, Ghilan, will become the property of the Czar, who will soon after be enabled to extend his progress into Persia. The general expectation here is, that a civil war will soon add to the evils which the negligence of the Schah, who refuses to settle the succession to the throne, has hitherto brought upon that country, and Russia will of course not omit the opportunity of aggrandizement.

In order to involve the Turks in a war with Mehemet Ali, in which in case of defeat the aid of Russia will, by the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, be demanded by the Sultan, and in case of success all the forces of this empire will be occupied in such a manner as not to do any disservice to Russia, the Sultan has been encouraged to collect a large force near Sivas, in Asia Minor, under Redschid Pacha, formerly Grand Vizier, and who, having been taken prisoner by Ibrahim Pacha at the battle of Koniah, burns to avenge the dishonour. This force is destined, as some suppose, to proceed to the relief of the Pacha of Bagdad, whose ignorance and importance are such, that even half the city is governed by Arabs, while all the surrounding tribes are wholly independent; but others contend, and with an appearance of justice, that it is intended through their means to take possession of the two strong places of Orfa and Racca, positions which command the Euphrates, and to which the Egyptian Government is much attached. Among the first places which two years ago were conquered in the north of Syria by Ibrahim Pacha were the districts around those places: they are said to belong to the pachalic of Diarbekir, and were retained since. After the Ramazan in February last, the Porte published a confirmation of the pachalics vested in Mehemet Ali and Ibrahim Pacha, and conferred that of Diarbekir on another. Orfa and Racca are said to be exceedingly useful to Ibrahim Pasha in enabling him to repress the incursions of the Arab tribes, and instead of surrendering them, after his possession during two years, he, in answer to some late demands to that effect, required from the Porte his being formally invested with them. This was plumply refused, and, as it is now contended, there is a chance of a collision on account of those places. Well-informed persons, who state that in the beginning of this year agents of Mehemet Ali had arrived in the Persian Gulf, who affirmed that the Porte had made an engagement with Mehemet Ali for his taking possession in the course of the year of Bagdad and its dependencies, appear to fancy that the possession of Orfa and Racca is necessary, in order so command the Euphrates, and to protect the caravans, and perhaps also to ensure the subjugation of Bagdad to the Egyptian yoke, and they therefore look upon a rupture between Redschid Pacha and Ibraham Pacha, which may involve Russia, and of course England and France, as highly probable. Under the existing circumstances, the good police government, as far as travellers are concerned, of the Egyptians, would be highly useful to the traders on the Euphrates, where the Arabs plunder the boats without mercy. None of the Arabs, under the government of Ibrahim Pacha, dare to rob on the public way. It is a curious fact, and worthy the attention of those who reason on the affairs of Turkey, that Ibrahim Pacha attributes his withdrawal from Kutaian, and eventually from Asia Minor, not to the presence of the Russian troops, 11,000 in number, on the banks of the Bosphorus, which, as he says, he could easily have destroyed by raising a guerilla warfare against them, but to the representations of England and France, then anxious to prevent a collision between him and Russia. Who will prevent the collision respecting Orfa and Racca remains as yet to be decided. This too appears a scheme for gaining time.

Among the great causes of the present influence of Russia in this country, one of the most remarkable is the connivance of, or rather the professed aid, given by Austria. If the neutrality of Austria, could be secured, the liberation of Turkey from the incubus of the North could easily be effected; but no promise to that purport can be obtained from Metternich, whose imagination is so haunted by dread of "liberal ideas," that he fears they may come from among the Turks again to attack the walls of Vienna. Yet some liberality may be introduced by the steam-boat which is soon to ply from the Austrian capital to this city. The Turks at first declined giving permission for its plying on their portion of the Danube, on the ground that it would expose all their fortress along that river to the stranger's gaze. Their opposition is easily quieted by money; but that of the Consul-General of Russia in Wallachia, under whose jurisdiction the arrangement of the quarantine regulations on the northern bank, is placed, may not be obtained with so much facility. To the politicians of this capital one of the modern enigmas in politics, which time alone can solve, seems the line of conduct adopted by Austria in relation to Turkey and Russia. A treaty of partition is said to have been formed: but Austria cannot forget that Russia will have the lion's share, and that when Turkey shall have ceased to exist, she and France will both have in their mouths the bridle, with the strong bit of this country, while the reins, holden by the Czar, will check them suddenly at every step. Austria is described as waiting before she declares herself to know what course Great Britain may choose to adopt. Servia, under Prince Milosch, who attends with care to his own interests, is far from having an affection either for Austria or Russia, and as rumour states here the Bosnians will not tamely submit, in case of the partition, to the Austrian eagle. The Albanians too, whose country, as lying near the Adriatic, the Austrian Government appears to covet, form a race so reckless, and so indomitable, that Turkey in its enmity might give them, as the poisoned garment, secure of being avenged. In the Pachalic of Scodra there is an association formed to resist the new levies now carried on by the Sultan.

There is a statement here of the Porte being about to send a diplomatic agent to Paris in order to demand formally the restitution of Algiers, which it is said would be likely to produce misunderstanding on the point between England and France. Hametgee Effendi has been named for the purpose.

An amusing instance of the effrontery which distinguishes the whole of the proceedings of Russia, is quoted, relative to a proposition for a loan in favour of Turkey, which some speculators spoke of. That loan was of course to be brought forward in the great money-markets of Europe; but the men in St. Petersburgh who wish to plunder Turkey asked "Why should it not be brought out here? We will make a loan for the Sultan." Connected with the money transactions of the Turks the reception of M. Zographos, the Greek Minister, has been rather cold, in consequence of the bills drawn by M. Rothschild, when here, having been sequestered in Paris, by a Vienna banker, to whom a large sum of money is due by the Porte: as there were many who hoped to have pickings from those bills, their vexation found a vent in opposition to the acts of the new Greek Minister. So strange is the combination of the political cabals now prevailing here, that it is said a portion of that mission is strongly in the interests of Russia.

During the last fortnight the attention of the inhabitants of Constantinople has been attracted to the festivities given by the Sultan in honour of the marriage of his daughter to Halil Pacha. From the earliest hour in the morning until late at night crowds thronged around the palace at Dolmabatsche to witness the exhibition of rope-dancers, and jugglers, and in the evening to see the firework which during the two last nights were particularly splendid. During 13 nights the whole of the Bosphorus was illuminated, and numerous pretty Turkish devices shown. During the day the Turkish women, who, by a regulation of the police, were forbidden being present from after nightfall, attended in great hampers. On Tuesday the whole of the ambassadors, with their ladies, their attachés and their dragomans, dined in a tent erected near the palace. Some dissatisfaction was expressed in consequence of their being required to wait nearly three hours for dinner, which, though prepared by Frank cooks, was served up cold. The Greek Minister and suite were present.

During the period of festivity, tents were erected on the hills above the palace, in which several thousand troops were stationed, whose manœuvres formed also a source of amusement. Pachas from all quarters of the empire attended, and brought presents to the bride. It was a sight strongly illustrative of eastern customs, to see those odd long-bearded men squatting in their beautiful tents, under a cloudless sky, smoking or discoursing about the state of their country. Persons who attended several of these sittings assure me that the great source of conversation was the means of improving Turkey. Mehemet Ali was invited to attend, who sent a fine frigate with an officer and an excuse that his age and infirmities prevented him from coming personally. His presents were a million of paisters, some beautiful slaves, and different ornaments, among which was a pair of slippers for going to the bath, valued at 50,000 piasters (500*l*.) The trousseau, or presents, the value of which is stated to exceed any known on former occasions, were carried in procession on Wednesday morning, from the Sultan's palace to that erected for the Princess, and formed an object of great curiosity, and on Thursday at noon, the Sultan left the paternal harem in a most gaudy gilt carriage, with the blinds closed, and in a procession attended by the Pachas, the Grandees of the empire, the Ministers, the Mollahs, or Priests, on horseback, and troops of lancers, and in oriental state went to her new dwelling. Two of her brothers, the eldest sons of the Sultan, were also in the procession in an open carriage; they looked healthful children of 12 and 7 years of age. A long chain of the odd Turkish carriages, called arrobas, followed. Turkish taste presided, but the chief object of attraction was the beauty of the horses.

For this extraordinary festival there are two causes assigned: 1st, it enabled the Sultan "to raise the wind," in procuring extraordinary presents for himself and his daughter, which will hereafter be wrung out of the miserable [redacted] by the Pachas; and 2d, it enabled him to collect around him a number of the leading men of the empire, and to consult them on some interesting political topics. Memet Ali's agent, Habib Effendi, did not ride in procession, he having refused to cut his beard in the Sultan's fashion, to wear the reformed dress.

Before closing this letter, it may be interesting to mention, that within the last fortnight more than 120 vessels of all nations have arrived in the port of this city. This is a strong indication of commerce; the change of the winds to the south enabled many of them which had been long detained to come up the Dardanelles.

Rumour has spoken of great disturbances having broken out in Erzeroum, but well-informed persons assert it to be highly exaggerated, and arising from mistakes founded on the disturbances lately put down in the direction.

The Russian mission has been extremely busy since the news reached this city of the arrival of th fleet in the Archipelago. Three nights ago the clerks there worked all night. The Russian Government was obliged within a few days to despatch three 60-gun frigates from Sebastopol with troops and ammunition on board, in order to strengthen the garrisons near the Caucasus, where the independent Tartar tribes are carrying on a fierce war against them.—*Times, July* 8.

NELSON AND WELLINGTON.—A commission is about to be given, by the Junior United Service Club, for two portraits, one of Nelson, the other of Wellington, we believe; and as individuals are canvassing the subscribing members for the job, we would suggest, as the best means of having them well done, that they should be left to open competition—the choice to be determined by the vote of the officers themselves. It is evident that the materials for such portraits are equally accessible to all parties, as in the case of the duke, the helmetted marshal of forty, rather than the trencher capped chancellor of sixty, will be the character selected, while in that of Nelson, the course is obvious, as nature cannot here be referred to. We fear patronage will prevail.—*Magazine of the Fine Arts*.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE'S RECENT TOAST.—(From a Correspondent.)—At the dinner of the Literary Society, given at Freemasons'-hall on Saturday, June 7th, the Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparparte), after returning thanks to the company present for the honour conferred on him in drinking his health, proposed the following toast, remarkable as emanating from the brother of Napoleon, but the constant and zealous advocate of republican principles, for the homage it renders to the excellence of British institutions.

"To the political principles, sacred treasure of the British constitution; to the inviolability of the private dwelling, to the independence of the jury, to the freedom of the press, and to the imprescriptible right of association! May these precious liberties, gentlemen, continue to constitute your happiness! but may they also cease to be foreign to France, who for forty years has been fighting to obtain them! May the intellectual progress of political reform which agitates Europe be directed everywhere as it is with you, by religious sentiments and an inviolable respect for property! and may all nations become as free as the hospitable people of Old England!"—*Times*.

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